ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Jasdan State.

For the year 1921-22.

1923-24

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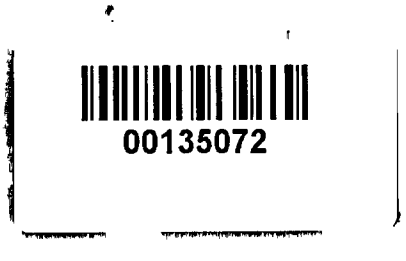
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THE ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORTS
of the
Jasdan State.

~~For the year ending 31st March 1922.~~
1921-22 to 1923-24.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL and POLITICAL.

Boundaries of the State.

1. Jasdan is a third Class State in Kathiawar and is situated in the centre of the Province. It is bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the West by the Nawanagar and Rajkot States, on the North by the Dhandhuka Taluka (Ahemedabad District) and Agency Thana and on the South by the Nawanagar State and Agency limits.

Area.

2. The State exercises jurisdiction over 283 square miles of territory comprising 56 villages. It owns besides, two entire villages and a Pati in a third village, all in the Dhadhuka Taluka in British India and also a Pati each in two villages under Agency Thana limits.

Population.

3. The population of the State, according to the census held in March 1921 A. D. was 30633 souls as against 29884 in 1911 A. D. The ravages of Influenza are responsible for the proportionately small increase in population this time, over the last decade.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country is mostly flat but in some parts it is covered with small hills. It is well drained by a number of streams, the principal among them being the Bhadar which has its source in the Madava Hill in Jasdan territory. The soil is in many places rich. The principal productions are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri, Juwari, etc. The hilly parts in the State yield a considerable amount of grass in places reserved as *Vidis* which are owned by the State

There are stone quarries at some places of white building stone of good quality.

The climate is very healthy.

Places of Interest.

5. The Temple of Ghela Somnath, on the bank of the Ghelo River is a place of some antiquarian interest. It is said to have been built about the time Mahomad Gizni sacked the famous temple of Somnath at Patan under Junagadh and the popular belief is that the stone image enshrined in the Temple is the image or a portion of the image, removed by devout Hindus, from the Somnath Temple at the time of Mahomad's invasion. The Ghela Somnath Temple is regarded as a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and even now attracts pilgrims from distant parts of the Province. The Jasdan State has endowed the temple with some land and also a levy called Pali from the Khalas. Tbe temple enjoys the revenue of Vanala village under the Babra Thana.

Ghela Somnath.

Bhoyra.

The village of Bhoyra situated near Hingolgadh is an old village and is said to have once been an important centre of trade during the Mahomedan period. The hills around show traces of an old wall of considerable extent. There is an old underground passage at the foot of one of the hills and the front looks like the habitation of a recluse. The passage is at present blocked up but it is reported to extend to a great distance.

Revenue and Administrative year.

6. For purposes of revenue administration the report deals with the twelve months ending 31st October 1921 corresponding with the Hindu year St. 1977. In other matters the report deals with the year ending 31st March 1922.

Revenues.

7. The gross revenue of the State for the year St. 1977 amounted to Rs. 381945 as against 488202 in St. 1976. The average revenue of the past five years comes to 434192. These figures do not include the revenues of alienated lands and of holdings in the possession of Bhayats etc.

Tribute and other payments.

8. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950 to the British Government, Rs. 394 to the Baroda State, Rs. 2659 as Jortalbi to Junagadh, Rs. 197 on account of Gaekwar Peshkashi for Patna and Rs. 1148—14—6 for Jamabandhi on account of the Zillah villages of Goraiya, Nana—Matra, and

Samadhiala. The annual payment thus made on account of tribute and other fixed charges comes to Rs. 12338—14—6. Besides this, it contributes its quota to the Agency Falas etc.

The State.

9. Jasdan is a Kathi State. The Kathis claim to be the descendants of Duryodhan of the Mahabharat fame. They acqired, as tradition says, the district of *Powar* situated between Sind and Cutch. They are said to be the earliest imigrants of Cutch. From there they came to Kathiawar with the Jadeja Rajputs and formed connections with the Vala Rajputs of Dhank now under Gondal. They returned to Cutch but re-emigrated to Kathiawar in 1400 A. D. They drove away the Parmars from Than and established there. At than they built their ancient temple of the Sun on the Kandola hill. They remained at Than until 1690 when they were dispersed by the Viceroy Shujatkhan of Gujrat. From Than they migrated to their present seats. As testified to by Col. Walker and others, the Jasdan Chiefs were the first to realize the benefits of peaceful and orderly Government. It was fortunate in possessing about the time of Walker and thereafter, Chiefs who were capable of maintaining a strong Government. Jasdan was, owing to its influence and position &c. treated as a state on a level with the second Class States of Rajkot, Palitana, Dhrol etc. Col. Keatings however in his classification of 1866 placed Jasdan in the third class. It would seem that in thus assigning to Jasdan a class lower than Rajkot, Palitana, Limbdi etc. he was influenced very likely by an apprehension of future disintegration in Jasdan owing to the tribal custom of equal division.

Primogeniture established at the time of Col. Walker.

10. A reference to the early history of the State and its peculiar and distinguishing features would however, show that Jasdan has been exactly like a Rajput State. It has long since renounced the tribal custom, prevailing among Kathis of partition of their estates and introduced the Rajput customary law of impartibility and primogeniture and maintained the system of Bhayats. This conception of the State as a Raj was due to the talents and enterprize of Vajsur Khachar who flourished in the time of Colonel Walker and whose abilities and daring character found special mention in the reports of Col. Walker. It was he who prevented the disintegration of his state and established himself before Col. Walker's time as the Chief of Jasdan and exercised sovereign jurisdiction over his principality. Col. Blane in his report dated 9-7-1831 remarks that there has been no subdivision, the chief having established a superior jurisdiction unusual among the Kathis.

This condition was maintained by Chela Khachar who succeeded his father Vajsur, and Col. Jacob in his report dated 4-10-1842 makes a special mention about Jasdan thus "This last has possessed in succession two "vigorous Chiefs who by force, wealth and dexterity combined, have broken down "the barrier of the Kathi's Law of "Gavel kind" and maintained themselves "singly as chief of the Taluka". In the tabular statement attached to the said report Col. Jacob remarks that "the law of primogeniture has been "in a measure established in the Taluka although it will probably termi- "nate with Chela Khachar's death".

Recognized by Govt. when the question went to them in 1904 A. D

11. The question of regulating the succession went up for the first time to Government for decision on the death of Darbar Shri Ala Khachar in 1904 A. D. They were pleased to decide that the succession should be by primogeniture and to recognize Darbar Shri Odha Khachar as the chief of the Taluka. The younger brothers have been assigned the position of Bhayats. It may also be noted that the position of the younger brothers of the preceding generations, have also been recognised by the late Rajasthanik Court as that of Bhayats and the Court has granted them the usual Hak Patraks. The fact of there being not a single Bhagdar or co-sharer in Jasdan shows that though a Kathi state, Jasdan has discarded thoroughly the custom of equal division and that the Ruling Chief has exercised sovereign jurisdiction over his younger brothers as the Rajput Chiefs do over the cadets or junior members of the family. This position of the younger sons was so well established in Jasdan that in the case of Patna holders, the fact of their making payment of the Peshkashi direct to the Agency, was authoritatively adjudged as a privilege of the Bhayats but not held to bestow a superior status.

No shareholder in Jasdan State; all younger sons have Hak Patraks as Bhayats.

No risk of disintegration.

12. There would thus appear no ground to apprehend that the Jasdan State stands the risk in future of dismemberment, and as the succession is governed by primogeniture, the Chief has the best opportunities of developing its resources to the full and preserving its status and influence as a Raj amongst the jurisdictional States of Kathiawar.

Jasdan as compared with other States.

13. In regard to area, and population, Jasdan is the largest among the third class States of Kathiawar and compares favourably with some of the states enjoying the honour of a salute of 11 and 9 guns.

14. The Rulers of Jasdan are Kathis of the Khacher subdivision and the family follows the rule of succession by primog-

The Ruling family. eniture. The late chief Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher died on 10-6-19 of a protracted illness at the young age of 40. He has left behind him two widows Viz: Bai Shri Kamri Bai and Bai Shri Dhan Bai. By Shri Kamri Bai is the mother of all the the four children viz. three sons and a daughter. Bai Shri Dhanbai has no children.

15. Of the four children D. S. Ala Khacher is the eldest and is 16 years old. K. S. Jiva Khacher second son is 14 years old and K. S. Amra Khacher is 12 years old. The youngest child is the daughter Bai Saheb Ba who is 10 years old.

The late Chief's children.

16. Bai Saheb Ba the only daughter of the late chief as reported last year is studyiug at the Nandkunverba Rajput

Their Education. Zenana Boarding School at Bhavnagar, and is reported to be making good progress under the sympathetic and able supervision of the Lady Superintendent Miss Singh. This is the first Kathi girl to break the traditions in joining the School as a boarder and the Regent Rani Saheb deserves to be congratulated for rising superior to the occassion in disregarding adverse criticism. And now that the custom is broken a cousin of the Kunvri has followed her to the same School and at no distant date their example will, it is hoped, be followed by others, much to the advantage of better female education among the Kathis.

17. The three kumars are all being educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot. Darbar Shri Ala Khacher, the minor Chief, is in class II and is doing very well at the College, both in the class room and sports. The younger Kumars are the Bhayats. They therefore require to be educated in some special line so as to benefit them for the management of their future Giras Villages and enable them to be of use to the State also, thus ensuring to them the means of maintaining their position independently of the State. The Rani Saheb has, with characteristic foresight, expressed her desire that her two younger sons should get some such special training. The matter is under consideration.

18. On the death of the late chief, Government was pleased to recognize and confirm the succession to the State, of

Succsion of D. S. Ala Rhacher. D. S. Ala Khacher the eldest son of the late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher (vide Government letter No. 4944 of 21st July 1919.) As the rule of primogeniture governs the succession in Jasdan, the younger sons of the late chief will be entitled to the cus-

tomary Giras appanage. Under the orders of the Governmnet, conveyed by the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant by his No. 206 dated the 27th January 1920, this Giras will be assigned to them by the Minor Chief after he comes to Gadi and is entrusted with the powers of the Taluka.

Allowance to the Members of the Family.

19. Government have been pleased to sanction suitable and liberal allowances to the widows of the late Chief and separate provision has been made for the only daughter as well. As the State pays for the education and all other expenses of the younger sons, no separate Jiwai is given to them during their minority.

Minority Administration.

20. D. S. Ala Khacher being a minor, the State had been placed under Agency management on the death of the late Chief in June 1919. Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri continued as Administrator until September 1920 when on the introduction of Regency Administration, he was appointed Adviser to the Regent.

Regency.

21. In August 1920 the Government were pleased to approve of the recommendations to introduce Regency Administration in the Taluka and to entrust Rani Saheb Kamri Bai with the management during the minority of her son, with Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri as her Adviser. The orders of Government were communicated by the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant by his No, 2529 Dated 19—8—20. This report, therefore, deals with the first entire period of twelve months of the Regency Administration.

22. The introduction of Regency Administration is an unique event in the history of the Jasdan State and the second instance of its kind in this Province, where, the principle under lying the resolution of the Chiefs', Conference relating to Minority Administration of the Native States, has been adopted and applied. The Rani Saheb feels deeply grateful to the Government for the confidence they have so reposed in her and for thus fulfilling the last wishes of her deceased husband.

The responsibility

23. It is due, she feels sincerely, to the kind and liberal policy of the present Government and the sympathetic support of the Agency Officers, that she has been given this opportunity of conducting the Administration of the Taluka as Regent. She realises well that she has as Regent, to bear great responsibilities both

to the subjects and the Government and that she must render a satisfactory account of State affairs during the minority of her son, It is confidently hoped that with the kind support of Government, the continued help and sympathy of the Political Officers, the loyal cooperation of State servants and the good will of her subjects, she will succeed in properly discharging her responsible duties as Regent.

Last year's promises fulfiled

24. As reported last year the Regent Saheba had announced certain concessions to commemorate the introduction of Regency administration in Jasdan. All the promises then made have been fulfilled and the concessions carried into effect during the year under report.

Three new primary schools have been opened during the year and in view of the promise to open two primary schools every year, the opening of three new schools in one year, would give an idea of the earnestness with which the Regent Saheba attempts to foster the educational facilities for the State subjects.

The village Panchayat rules having been sanctioned the system has this year been introduced in two villages by way of experiment, and promises to work well and satisfactorily.

A trained and experienced Indian lady has been engaged, as promised last year, as midwife on a monthly salary of Rs. 100.

The Regent Saheba has already handed over Rs. 40000 from her private purse to the Agent to the Governor, in trust for the maintenance of the midwife at Jasdan. The Government has been pleased to accept this trust and have invested the money in Government (Promissary Notes) securities.

A piece of land for the erection of the temple has been acquired opposite the palace gate and in the centre of the junction of 5 roads. The work of construction will begin shortly and it is expected that the temple will be ready in a couple of years. For the permanent maintenance of this temple the Rani Saheb, with characteristic foresight, has set apart a sum of Rs. 40000 from her private purse besides bearing herself the extra cost of consecrating the Idol.

The sale of intoxicating liquor has now been prohibited throughout the State this year and no farm for its sale has been given.

25. As reported last year such features of State Administration under the late Chiefs have been maintained which enable the subjects to get justice done to them at less cost, and more expeditiously and which help to strengthen the feelings of loyalty and devotion in them towards the State and its ruler and which offer little scope of mischief to the State officials against the poor subjects of the State.

Some features of State Administration retained.

26. The old system of settling petty disputes and family dissensions out of Court, is encouraged and in case any person honestly approaches the Regent Saheba or the Adviser for redress in such matters, reasonable effort is made to settle the matter. In almost all instances such efforts at mediation have proved successful and the poor people are saved the cost and time of petty litigation, besides preserving domestic harmony. In case the parties prefer to have recourse to a court of law they are at liberty to do so.

Encouragement to private settlement of petty disputes and family feuds.

27. The Kathi landholders whether alienees, Bhayats or Mulgirasias being of the same tribe and family as the Ruling family of Jasdan, have for all these years looked upon the chief as their patron and have always sought direct relief from the chief as head of the Kathi family in all *inter se* disputes. The Regent Saheba being anxious to uphold the traditions of the family and the good name of the Kathis, is always glad to see that their household disputes are settled privately and in case they or their family members approach her for help such help is being extended to them.

Family and other disputes among the subordinate landholders also settled privately and amicably

28. Similarly due consideration is extended to circumstances which reasonably demand a relief in the matter of recovery of arrears of State dues and no undue pressure is exerted for such recovery. In such cases adequate relief is granted by giving them more time for payment or where necessary the payment is allowed to be made by instalments. In the case of such Bhayats etc. who are unable to pay regularly the charges for a school etc. in their village the Darbar makes the payment to the staff on their behalf in the first instance and then after settling the account, recovers the same by instalments.

The old system of recovery of State dues by instalments etc maintained

In some cases School charges paid by the State in first instance and then recovered by instalments.

29. The lower caste people such as Kolis, Vaghris etc. as also cultivators have always had the privilege of approaching the Chief for settlement of inter caste and family disputes such as restitution of conjugal rights, payment of dowry, divorce and remarriage, excommunication etc. and the same consideration is extended to them now. Such disputes are, wherever practicable, settled amicably by the Adviser personally or through a sympathetic and responsible officer of the State.

Marriage, divorce and such disputes among the low castes settled amicably

30. These matters appear small but they are the very matters which create strong sentimental feelings which are prone to assume large and therefore grave proportions, and which if not privately or amicably settled leave behind them traces of bitterness and ill feeling, inciting the uneducated yet extremely sentimental people sometimes to violence and vengeance. The private settlement of such personal, household and touchy matters by the ruler or a State officer commanding the respect and confidence of the subjects, goes a great way towards maintaining the family peace and good will. It tends to avert, more decidedly, the inevitably evil consequences of a law suit and decree, saves the parties from unavoidable exposure, from which they instinctively shrink and affords ample scope for forgetting and forgiving the past.

The advantages of encouraging amicable settlements out of Court.

31. The time honoured practice of maintaining a kitchen for poor low paid servants of the State, including personal attendants both males and females, has been continued during the administration with much advantage. Besides food, they are given clothing and quarters to live in as also suitable cash allowance. The system has the advantage of securing contentment and a loyal adherance to their master.

Food at the Darbari kitchen and house accommodation for the menial servants.

32. The Jasdan Darbar, unostentatious as they have always been, has, instead of having a high sounding and self advertising central institution, been systematically giving doles both in cash, kind and clothing, to such of the State subjects, as are unable to make living either through physical disability destitution or decrepit old age, without invidious distinctions and at their homes. Many a Purdah lady are thus saved the humiliation of begging or the alternative of starving. The numbers of persons receiving such help is over 150 and the annual expenditure on this account came to Rs. 6000 nearly.

Help to the disabled and the poor.

This system has been the means of eradicating street begging throughout the Taluka.

Storing grass and grain (Juwari).

33. The old system of storing all surplus grass is revived and about 2,70,7464 lbs., have been stored, by last year, since the Taluka was taken under administration in June 1919. This year 19,96,130 lbs. more have been stacked by the state. The total stock thus reserved comes to 47,03,594 lbs. This stock would serve as an insurance against a fodder famine. The cultivators also are induced and encouraged to save and store surplus fodder with the same object and they have by now stored 4,31,08,240 lbs. of their own.

Juwari is also now stored in pits as it is a grain which lasts longest and is the staple food of the labouring classes. Such stock would be a great assest in the hands of the State in years of scarcity, when relief has to be provided for human beings and when apart from high prices, the transport difficulties are the greatest.

The advantage of the system came tested during the year under report. As the rains were delayed the grain dealers stopped credit, and the prices went up high. The State atonce decided not only to grant Tagavi to cultivators but it started cheap grain shops, with State help, in Jasdan and Vinchhia to afford relief to the poor of all classes. For this purpose a portion of the stored up grain was found very handy.

Veth or forced labour

34. In this State, as in almost all Native States, the cultivators, carpentars, artizens, etc. used to do the State work on Veth for which some payment in the shape of rations was made. Even traders had to do such Veth as to help the officers in the weighment of grain to be stored at the Darbari Kothar.

Artizans, traders and day labourers

With the willing concurrence of the Regent Rani Saheba who abhors this form of forced labour, all Veth on artizens such as carpentars, tailors, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters and also on day labourers has been abolished since last year. The Regent Rani Saheba has herself set the commendable example by paying the ordinary daily wages in cash, whenever she has occasion to utilize the services of such class of men for her or the family, at the palace. The Veth on cultivators was greately reduced last year, including

Cultivators.

the very annoying and harmful one of carting State grass from the vidis to the stores at Jasdan, Vinchhia and Gadh. This took up nearly three of the best months in the year and

was not a little harmful to the interest of cultivation etc. No town Veth was allowed and no cart was taken on Veth where carts on hire were available.

Entire abolition of Veth

As intimated last year the question of entire abolition of Veth was discussed at a conference of cultivatos, and as a result it is abolished throughout the State. Provision is made for extraordinary occasions aud emergencies when the system of commandeering of carts on full payment at the prevailing market rate is agreed to.

Petty levies in Jasdan abolished

35. The abolition of petty levies by the Kotwal at Jasdan and certain Bawas, Mujwars &c. and the disappearance of consequent annoyances is appreciated by the poor people who bring different kinds of articles for sale in the market.

Sale of liquor prohibited

36. As promised last year the sale of intoxicating liquor is discontinued during the year under report. The loss of Rs. 1465 per year in revenue is considered by the Regent Rani Saheb as trifling compared to the benefit to the poor Rayats who being away from temptation, can now afford to spend the money wasted on drink, after better food and better clothing and, more sober habits besides, would save them from degradation and vice.

Village Panchayat introduced

37. As reported last year, the system of village Panchayat for which special rules of a simple nature have been framed has been introduced in two select villages, as an experimental measure. Before the people could be induced to undertake these duties an amount of patient talking and explaining was necessary. One of the reasons why people held back was the fear of exciting jealousy, the other was a natural shrinking at enforcing their decisions on their own brethern in society. Though it is too early to express an opinion, the diffidence is wearing off and people seem to take a lively interest in disposing of several domestic and social complaints, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Regent Rani Saheba is anxiously watching the progress of the experiment on the success or failure of which would depend the extension or otherwise of the system.

Rules for the relief of indebted agriculturists

38. The cultivators, owing to a succession of bad years since 1900 A. D. found themselves in the grip of usurious money lenders, and are gradually but steadily drifting to poverty and consequent misery. Tagavi was given by the State

to such of them who had lost credit. But the fruit of their year's labour found its way into the pockets of, in several cases, unscruplous money lenders. With a view to save them from their clutches and free them from debt, rules for their protection, on the lines of the Agriculturists Relief Act have been framed and introduced, and it is hoped, this will enable the hitherto poor cultivators to recover themselves and stand on their legs.

Dispute between the Mahajan Hindus and Mohomadan Ghanchis of Vinchhia settled amicably

39. The dispute between the Mahajan of Vinchhia and the Mahomedan Ghanchis about the observance of Shravan by closing the latters' Oil Mills, through out the month was happily settled through the good offices of the Deputy Kamdar Mr. Chhelshanker Baxi, who deserves to be congratulated on his success, as the position was getting ticklish, creating much bad feeling between the two communities. The Regent Rani Saheba lent the force of her influence in bringing these two communities to a sense of proportion and thus helping to bring to an end the long standing quarrel to a happy conclusion.

Ownership over building sites granted to the State subjects.

40. The ownership of land, whether for building site or otherwise, vests in the State. In this Taluka certain classes of subjects e. g. Banias etc. were conceded the right of ownership over building sites in the towns of Jasdan and Vinchhia. This right however, was not conceded to the labouring classes in these towns. The Regent Rani Saheba realizing the advantages accruing to her subjects and therefore to the State if such right of ownership was granted, approved of a proposal to grant this right to all classes of her subjects both in Jasdan and Vinchhia as well as the villages. The celebration of the birth day anniversary of the Minor Darbar Shri, which fell on Kartak Shud 8th, was availed of for the declaration of this concession which was greatefully appreciated by the ryots.

A find of old silver coins

41. About 328 silver coins were found on or about the 15th of July 1921 at the foot of a hillock known as Khodiar Dhar situated at a little distance to the east of this State's village of Polarpur. These coins were sent to the Curator of the Watson Museum Rajkot for deciphering. He has very kindly examined and deciphered each one of these coins. The result shows that the coins belong to an early period of the Gujarat Sultans as under:—

61 (sixty one) coins have been deciphered to belong to the time of Mahmood I (Begda) but the dates are not given.

110 (one hundred ten) Coins of Mahmood Bin Mahomad (Begda) bearing dates varying from Hijri year 892 to 917.

99 (ninety nine) coins of Muzaffar II (son of Mahmood Begda) but undated.

48 (fourty eight) ccins of Muzaffar II bearing dates varying from Hijri year 918 to 929.

9 (nine) coins could not be definitely deciphered but they appear to be of the time of Mahmood Begada.

1 (one) coin is illegible.

The Police.

42. The recently organized police force has been now trained for its legitimate duties, is regularly drilled by an experienced hand and have been supplied with uniforms. It is a matter of satisfaction to be able to state that the new police sepoys have been turned into a smart looking, fairly drilled and intelligent force which can be trusted to do its duty well and properly. This force of nearly 100 men is now maintained at a total cost of Rs. 25000 per annum. The work of the police is detailed in chapter III.

Need to supply them with arms of precision.

Though badly armed as compared with arms of precision possessed by dacoits or by the men of sister native states of the Agency, the police of the State showed a bold front last year, against the depredations of dacoits headed by Patgir Abhal of Noli and other notorious gangs, with the result that with the exception of one dacoity on the extreme border of the state adjoining the Agency limits no other heinous offence was committed by the dacoits within the Taluka limits. Government had last year been approached for the supply of a few breach loading arms and they have been pleased to supply from the Kirkee arsenal ten such guns for the use of the State Police. These would indeed be of some help to the police but it is felt that a larger number of such arms are necessary if the Police has to perform their duties efficiently more especially, in suppressing dacoities.

The Education Department.

43. The education department is entrusted to the state since 1915 A. D. The necessary details are mentioned in Chapter VII. It was realised that the increments granted in the first year of administration, to the teachers and assistant masters pay, were not quite sufficient and the want of trained or even untrained but experienced teachers and Head Mistresses was sorely felt. There was little hope to induce good teachers from the Agency service.

To remedy this, a further revision of the pay of the educational employees was made last year and the pay of the Head-Masters and Head-Mistresses and their assistants is now raised to a level in most cases with that of the Agency servants. The cost of the department has gone up from Rs. 5316 in 1918 to Rs. 11,355/— during the year under report including the cost of six new primary schools opened in the villages.

Increase in cost nearly 100 p. c. in two years.

44. Besides this rapid and liberal increments in pay the scheme for a provident fund for the educational employees of the State has been introduced since last year. The state has adopted the scheme, which has been sanctioned by the Agency, for its employees. Under this scheme the state contributes, by way of concession, an amount equal to that paid by the employee himself.. The employee thus gets double the amount contributed by himself plus accumulated interest on retirement.

Provident Fund.

45. A beginning was made last year in the matter of granting scholarships to deserving students and the system has been maintained during the year under report. The highest scholarship sanctioned is one for Rs. 20 p. m. to a student studying at the Art's College at Bhavnagar and Rs. 15 p. m to another student, studying in the High School at Rajkot. The student, who was given a monthly scholarship for studying at the Hunter Male Training College, passed the senior grade examination and for want of a deserving applicant this scholarship has fallen vacant since November 1921.

Scholarships.

46. The important schools have been provided with Gymnasium requisites and with other necessaries for sport and physical exercise.

Provision for sports and physical exercise.

47. In the year under report the system of physical examination of the school children and students has been maintained and the medical officer of the state is enjoined to visit the schools and examine the students once every month.

Medical Examination of students.

48. The Agency Educational Officer paid his usual annual visit and inspected all the schools of the state except one. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that in his inspection report he has expressed himself satisfied with the working of the schools. For he says in his report (No. 3418 J/4-2-22) to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar " I am very glad to report that the Adviser of the State with the whole hearted support of the Rani Regent, who takes keen interest in matters educational and the spread of education among the subjects, has embarked upon a programme of opening

Inspection by the Agency Educational Officer.

new schools in villages where its want is felt and as a result the number of state schools which was nine at the time of last inspection in 1920 has increased to fourteen, one middle school at Vinchhia and four more schools in villages having been opened." x x x x

"Of the fourteen schools two are middle schools, ten vernacular boys schools and two vernacular girls' schools. They are all thriving under the active and vigilent supervision of Mr. Chhelshanker L. Bakshi the Deputy Kamdar incharge of the State Educational Department." x x x

P. A. Gohelwad visits Jasdan Schools.

Col. H. S. Strong, Political Agent Gohilwad Prant, also visited the schools at Jasdan during the year under report, distributed prizes, after witnessing sports and hearing an interesting programme of recitation and has similarly expressed his satisfaction.

Improved quality of work.

The increase in pay, the provision of a Provident Fund and the employment of more trained teachers and Head Mistresses have contributed not a little to the efficiency of school work and to improved teaching.

Preparatory class to be opened

49. It is a common complaint that trained teachers are not easily available. The State had requested the Agency Educational officer for the supply of two senior grade teachers and second-grade assistants but they could not be had. A proposal has been made by the Educational officer that in order to induce more students to join the Hunter Mail Training College a preparatory class be opened in one of the Taluka Schools by the leading states of Kathiawar. As the proposal appears worth a trial the state has agreed to open one such class at Jasdan from April 1922.

The Revenue Department.

50. The Revenue department is under an officer designated the Revenue Officer who is assisted by Vahivatdars. The Vahivat of each tappa or division is done by two joint Vahivatdars, and they have, under the guidance of the Revenue Officer, worked well.

Arrears of Vahivat accounts posted up.

51. As noted in the annual Report for 1919-20 the vahivat accounts of the Taluka for two years and in some instances for three years had been in arrears and not posted in the books. As reported last year the accounts of all the Tappas except Jasdan and Motianiali had been posted in the books last year and it is a satisfaction to be able to state that the accounts relating to Jasdan and Motianiali have this year been duly completed and posted in the Vahivat books. There is now no arrears of Vahivat accounts.

52. It was found that the Gam zapa accounts were in arrears in all the villages for a period varying between five and seven years previous to the demise of the chief in 1919 A. D. Special committees of local traders were appointed to settle and clear up these arrears of Gam Jhampa account. And it is a relief to be able to state that the arrears of accounts for all these years and for all the villages of the Taluka have been, during the year under report, examined, settled and posted up in the Gamayat books by the committees. The best thanks of the administration are due to the members of these committees for their labour of love.

Gam Jhampa accounts settled

53. The grant of Tagavi is now regulated by the necessities of each case and such amount is granted as is, after due inquiry, found necessary.

Tagavi advanced after due inquiry.

54. Recoveries of Tagavi are made after leaving sufficient grains with the cultivators to last them till new grains come in. It is due to this considerate policy of recovering Tagavi that many of the cultivators have freed themselves from state debt, and the Revenue Department was able to easily recover arrears of Tagavi and outstanding. to the extent of Rs. 21200. It is also due in a great measure to this policy that very few cultivators now stand in need of Tagavi for food etc, and fewer still have to borrow from the professional money lenders.

Recovery of Tagavi on better lines.

Resulting advantages to the State and the cultivators.

55. The Revenue Department and the cultivators have now realised the necessity and advantages of getting the Khalas ready early. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that the cultivators and the Revenue Department have this time also exerted themselves well. The Khalas of Agtar crops were ready and weighed out this year before the end of January, nearly two months earlier than before and one month in advance of the scheduled date sanctioned under the rules applied to managed estates. The weighing of the khalas of Pachhtar crops this year has commenced in the beginning of March 1922 and it cannot now take longer than the 20th April 1922 to finish the khalas in the whole State.

Khalas now ready early

56. It is also satisfactory to be able to state that the Revenue Department and the cultivators have now realised the advisability of keeping clean and neat the floor of the khalas. This secures grain, all free from dust, graved

The floors of the khalawad now kept neat and clean.

etc. and the better quality of grain when offered for sale secures better prices. This is a great advantage to the cultivators themselves in case they are in a position to sell their share or part of the share.

Collection of dry Manure, and raising green manure

57. The cultivators are a class proverbially conservative and would hesitate long before acting up to better advice and reform the time honoured practices of cultivation, manure etc. In Jasdan the cultivators had almost forgotten the utility and value of collecting good manure in sufficient quantities which is all the more necessary owing to the easy facilities for irrigation afforded by the large Tank in Jasdan. Continued and pressing efforts made to induce them to systematically collect sufficient manure and to supplement their want by raising green manure seem now to bear fruit. During the year under report the Abadi Officer had raised and utilized green manure for his experimental farm and this practical experiment has impressed the utility of green manure on the cultivators, some of whom raised such manure and utilized it for sugar-cane crops. It is hoped that the cultivators have now realized in their own interest and the responsible officers of the Revenue Department will take still greater pains to impress on them, the absolute necessity of collecting sufficient dry manure and supplementing the deficiency by raising green manure. To enable the cultivators to use as much manure as is necessary for the crops and to encourage the systematic manuring of fields it is arranged to supply dry manure to the cultivators at very cheap rates.

Tank silt as manure

58. In the Alansagar Tank at Jasdan considerable quanities of silt are available for manuring purposes. Though nothing is charged by the State the cultivators are found too indolent to take advantage of this silt which is the best manure. They realize that the silt is the best fertilizer and that it renovates the very soil of the fields which is their mainstay but are too apathetic to take advantage of it. Education and practical demonstration near their homes would seem to be the only remedy which may be trusted to reconcile them with reformed methods of cultivation, manuring etc.

Sanitation in towns and villages.

59. The Municipal arrangements for Jasdan and Vinchhia have been revised and the staff increased with the satisfactory result that the towns are now kept more clean and healthy. In villages greater attention is now paid to cleanliness and removal of filth etc. People are not allowed now to throw or gather dirt and filth on the streets which are cleansed by local

sweepers. Manure used to be collected in heaps, at all vacant spaces all about the village streets. This is now prohibited and the cultivators are enjoined to collect the manure and daily sweepings in convenient places. The village wells are also kept clean. Some of the villages now present a more cleanly appearance. The Talatis, Police Patels and Vahivatdars are held responsible to keep the villages clean. One good result of the introduction of village Panchayat in Galiana has to be noted that the villagers need little goading to keep it fairly clean.

Agriculture and Plantation.

60. Special attention and care is being bestowed on agriculture and plantation. The Abadi officer appointed last year has raised in the experimental farm green manure and cultivated Mauritious and Poona cane on scientific methods and the success attained has induced the cultivators to adopt these better methods of manuring and cultivation. Mango and Babul plantations have been started on an extensive scale on lands lying unused and they are thriving. The results of one year's rial in sugarcane plantation are encouraging and it is proposed to extend the cultivation of sugar cane and the raising of the more paying crops. Fruit trees e. g. Bannanas, oranges, sweet limes, Chikus, Pommegranates etc. have also been planted this year and so far they show a healthy growth.

The State gardens receive careful attention and appear to improve under the supervision of the Abadi Officer.

Public Works

61. As reported last year Mr. Vanmalidas P. Parekh L. C. E. has been engaged as State Engineer and the State deserves to be congratulated in having succeeded in securing the services of such an efficient and reliable hand.

The low level bridge over the river Bhadar at Jasdan was completed this year at a total cost Rs. 15737. It supplies a long felt want, and is appreciated as a real boon, not only to human beings but to dumb animals especially in the rainy season.

The new road to Atkot was finished this year.

The old stables in the Darbargadh at Jasdan, owing to defective design and consequent want of light and air to the horses, had to be pulled down and new stables have been constructed this year. There was no coach house for carriages etc and to supply the need a new one was built during the year under report. Alterations and additions to the Paddock at Hingolgadh were made this year in order to supply the necessary separate accommodations for brood mares, young colts etc.

Dams were built across the Nala near Jasdan in order to reclaim land washed away by the streams.

The Alansagar and other tanks were thoroughly repaired during the year. Other works, such as the construction of a new read, with a retaining wall on the river Bhadar opposite the Darbar Gadh gate, giving easy access to the station road, instead of through the present tortuitous one, the rebuilding of the old Zanana palace which was declared unsafe and other works of public utility are in progress.

A suburb for Jasdan.

62. As reported last year a suitable site for a suburb of the town of Jasdan has been selected and after due consecration named Vajsur Gadh. In order that this new suburb may develop into an orderly neat and healthy locality necessary roads of sufficient width have been laid out, and the available building sites are set apart in uniform blocks. Most of the buildings in this area will be Pakka and to encourage such buildings the State permits its subjects to secure building stones from State quarries free of royalty dues. It is satisfactory to note that the opposition engineered by certain mischief mongers has worn out and people are now constructing houses and applications are daily pouring in for purchase of building sites.

Town Improvement.

63. Jasdan being an old town, the buildings are almost all of mud and the roads are all narrow and there is great congestion and to give it a decent appearance it is proposed to widen the main streets and to acqnire sites in the town for locating new buildings for schools etc. Those who under the scheme are to be dispossessed of their present holding, will be accommodated in the new suburb. In the new suburb the labouring classes and others, who till now had not the right to own lands, have been conceded the right this year and land is offered for sale to these people at very cheap rate. It is gratifying to note that they are availing themselves of this concession and purchasing sites in the suburb for building purposes.

Compensation assessed by non officials

64. A committee of local residents composed of non officials has been appointed to assess compensation to owners of houses and sites which have to be acquired under the improvement scheme. The Deputy Kamdar works as President of the Committee. Compensation is given in land or cash or both according to the wishes of the owner of a dispossessed house. The working of the committee in a dispassionate manner with an open mind and fairness in assessing compen-

sation had disarmed opposition and secured smooth working. As a result there has yet been received no appeal over the committee's decision and the administration's best thanks are due to this committee.

The State Accounts Treasury.

65. The Account staff, trained to the revised system of accounts, which has superseded the old irregular method, is working well. Daily as well as monthly accounts are now regularly posted under the various Budget heads with the necessary vouchers and chilans to support the entries. The double lock system has been introduced and maintained.

Kothar.

66. The State maintains a Kothar and most of the necessary articles including rations for the Kitchen, prisoners, State animals &c. are supplied from this Kothar. The arrangement is economical as the necessary supplies are drawn from the states' share of Vaje. Grass and fuel are similarly stored, for which separate contracts are given. The system of supplying nothing without a chit (indent) from the head of the various departments has been introduced and enforced. These chits are checked by the Kothar Controller and nothing is now supplied by the Kothar unless the chit is passed and signed by the Controller. The supplies from the local market or outside are purchased at auctions held in the presence of the Controller. The traders are required to submit their bills regularly and payment is made to them every month after the vouchers are passed for payment by the Treasury Officer. A sum, sufficient to cover miscellaneous and petty supply bills, is sanctioned as Permanent advance to the Kothar and payments are now made in the first instance from this advance and it is recouped every month by tendering receipted vouchers to the Treasury. Regular accounts are now maintained at the Kothar and there is thus secured a reliable means to check and test the balance of Kothar articles. Previously the Kothar did not maintain a balance sheet. The same has been introduced and maintained as recommended by the Hazur Accounts Officer, Kathiawar Agency. The regular books also now contain the account showing receipt, disbursement and balance per each article at the Kothar. The balance is examined tested and certified by a committee of local traders every month.

The Audit of the State Accounts.

67. The Hazur Accounts Officer inspects the State accounts every year and sincere thanks are due to Khan Bahadur F. M. Master for the valuable suggestions he has made for the improvement of the system of accounts both at

the Treasury and the Kothar. I am glad to note that he has been pleased and satisfied with the improvements effected in the system of maintaining the accounts and the preparation of vouchers etc. which he was pleased to note at the last inspection.

Revenue Survey and preservation of boundary

68. As reported last year the revenue survey of the State has been commenced this year. The necessary staff of surveyors etc. has been engaged and the rules for the Revenue survey have been framed. This work is carried on under the supervision of the State surveyor who has ample experience of the work. The State surveyor has also to attend to the settlement of bouudary disputes with adjoining foreign jurisdictions. Much of the arrears of such work has during the year under report been completed.

The Alieness

69. The ancient practice of alienating lands for service seems to have been extensively followed by the Jasdan chiefs and the majority of Pasaitas and mounted men and some of the officials are holders of such alienated lands. In the old days when mutual aid and protection against a more powerful enemy was required, these land holders formed a very useful asset of the State and helped to ward off encroachment on State possessions. They attended generally on the person of their chief and performed, as they do now such service as they were asked to. They are mostly Kathis and are now utilised as orderlies, message bearers and as guards both in the personal service of the Chief and in the villages.

Demarcation of Alienated lands

70. There is a great number of such alienees in the State and their holdings have been neither measured nor demarcated. Cases of encroachment on State lands by alienees and land holders come to light. In order to set this right it is necessary to measure and check all alienated holdings and to demarcate them with boundary marks, and to definitely settle their liabilities and duties.

Botad Jasdan Railway and extensions

71. The State has the right, under the agreement with Bhavnagar, to purchase an eight anna share of the Botad Jasdan Section of the Bhavnagar Railway. The option of purchase has to be exercised within 12 years which period expires in 1925. There is a proposal for the extension of this branch to Rajkot and will be shared by Jasdan with others. The extension promises, besides development of territory and expansion of trade, direct communication with the head quarters of the Agency and the line is expected then to pay better than it does now.

Visits of distinguished guests.

72. His Highnces the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, his Heir Apparent the Maharaja Kumar Saheb, His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb with a few followers, visited Jasdan in May 1921 and stayed at Hingolgadh for little over a day. The Regent Saheba being at Verawal at the time, sent her brother Dhadhal Dadbhai to look after the comforts of the distinguished guests who had honoured the State by this visit. Following the usual custom, a Kathy stallion was presented to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, as this was His Highness's first visit to the State.

Mr. Lang the Superintendent of Agency Police and Mr. Armstrong Agency Engineer paid a flying visit to Jasdan in November 1921.

Col. H. S. Strong Political Agent Gohilwad Prant paid an official visit to the State with his staff and encamped at Jasdan for a week from 22nd January 1922 to 30-1-1922. He inspected the Vernacular Boys and Girls schools and the English Middle School at Jasdan. A programme of recitations and sport of the school boys and girls was held during his stay at Jasdan and he was kind enough to preside at the functions and deliver the prizes.

He had also an interview with the Regent Rani Saheba while camping at Jasdan.

Major H. M. Wightwick, had an occasion to pass through the limits of the State, in the beginning of March, 1922 and had an interview with the Rani Saheb, at Vinchhia, where she was camping, at the time.

Rani Saheb, similarly, had during the year under report interviews at Rajkot with Sir Evan Maconochie K. C. I. E., C. S. I., I. C. S. and Col. W. M. P. Wood, Agents to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Rajkot

73. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd paid an official visit to Kathiawar in Jauuary 1922 and was in Rajkot on the 30th and 31st January. The Minor Darbar Saheb had been invited to meet His Excellency at Rajkot and he was to take part in the usual official functions as the Ruling chief of Jasdan. The invitation was accepted in the usual official form and the Minor Darbar Saheb as well as his mother the Regent Saheba looked forward to this visit with sincere feelings of pleasure. It was for the first time that the Minor Chiefs in Kathiawar were invited this time officially to meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and were to partake in the functions as ruling chiefs. It was therefore a matter of intense disappoint-

ment that the minor Darbar Saheb, owing to an unexpected attack of chicken pox in the last week of January, was prevented from taking part in the various functions.

Informal visit by the Regent Rani Saheba to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Lloyd.

74. The Regent Rani Saheba was also invited to Rajkot during His Excellency the Governor's stay. The Regent Rani Saheba accepted the invitation and went to Rajkot on 27th January. As previously arranged she had the honour of paying informal visits to Her Excellency Lady Lloyd and His Execellency the Governor on the 31st January. This was the first occasion for a Kathi Lady to break the traditional seclusion of Pardah, and, realizing that since she had undertaken the responsibilities to administer the state as Regent, she must rise to the occasion and cast aside the antiquated prejudices. The interviews gave her an opportunity of making a personal acquaintance of the august personages, and it is hoped, there may be more opportunities in future to cultivate the acquaintance thus begun.

Brith day anniversary of the Minor Darbar Saheb.

75. The birth day anniversary of the minor Darbar Shri falls on Kartak Sud 8th and it was celebrated this year as usual. The only departure being that instead of spending money on a sort of fire work display the amount usually so spent, was utilized in supplying clothing to such poor people who needed them to protect against the rigours of the cold weather. This would reveal the kind solicitude of the Regent Rani Saheba for her poor subjects.

Exhibition of Sugar canes and award of prizes.

76. The occasion was availed of to hold an exihition of the different varieties of sugarcane produced through out the State, and prizes were awarded for best samples of the different kinds of cane at the public Darbar held for the occasion. To encourage improvement in this as well other products, it is decided to commence giving prizes from next year for all products grown and the time selected is the Darbar's Birthday, so that people may have an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of their young ruler, who mixes freely, with them.

Apprciation of approved service.

77. Another commendable feature on this occasion was the Regent's appreciation of approved service by the presentation of Poshaks to State servants and others, mostly from her private purse. This public recognition of service lends zest to the servants in the discharge of public duty and encourages others to

exert themselves to produce good work to win similar recognition.

Ownership over building sites granted

With a view to encourage the building of better houses in the villages it was announced at the Darbar that thenceforth all classes of Jasdan subjects in the villages were conceded the right of ownership over building sites in the same way as the residents of Jasdan and Vinchhia had been enjoying for some years past.

78. The Kathis of Jasdan rose to the occasion and commemorated the event by declaring, under the wholesome influence of their patron the Regent Rani Saheba, that primary education among the community both for boys and girls should thenceforth be made compulsory.

Compulsory primary education for Kathi Children

79. Mr. Nasarwanji B. Damri continued as Adviser to the Regent. Mr. Chhelshanker L. Bakshi. B. A. LL. B. worked as Sir Nyayadhish and Deputy Kamdar. He also worked as Kothar Controller and Educational Officer of the State. Mr. Becharlal B. Jhala continued as Revenue Officer throughout the year. Mr. Vanmalidas P. Parekh L. C. E. continued as State Engineer. The services of Mr. Rewashanker L. Punjani having been dispensed with Mr. Suryashanker B. Vaidya, District Pleader, was appointed as Nyayadhish and Frist Class Magistrate, Jasdan and he took over charge of the post on 14th December, 1921.

The personnel of administration

The services of Mr. R. T. Nikte B. A. having kindly been lent to the State by the Government of Bombay, he took charge of the post of Hazur Shirestedar on 12th July 1921.

80. It is due to Rani Saheb Kamribai to mention that she has been evincing sincere interest in all that is for the benifit of the State, the Ryots and the Minor chief. She appreciates the necessity of improved administration and advancement of the State and always readily lends her best influence in matters requiring tactful handling. She had experience of state affairs during the lifetime of her late husband and she has been familiar with much of the general details of State Administration. This has stood her in good stead in the proper discharge of her responsibilities as Regent. She has known the weak points of State Administration and has therefore helped in all efforts at improving the old system and raising the efficiency. She is an intelligent and tactful lady and has maintained a strong and firm attitude in correcting and punishing the delinquencies of state servants and

The Regent Rani Saheba.

thus helped to maintain discipline and increase the efficiency of the administration. She also knows when and how to appreciate good, efficient and economic work done by the state servants. She is willing to adopt new ideas and system of administration for the benifit of the State and its subjects and has shown herself capable of taking large views of state administration. It is due to her sincere co-operation and support that it has been possible to take up the scheme for the improvement of the town, to raise the pay of the educational employees and the police, to secure the entire abolition of Veth, the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor, to grant the right of ownership over building sites to residents in the villages, the appointment of a committee entirly of non-officials to assess compensation under the improvement scheme, the introduction of Village Panchayat, and last but not leaast the introduction of cumpulsory primary education for boys and girls in her own community. The concessions announced last year in her reply to the citizens' address at the inauguration of Regency administration have all been acted upto. All this would show the extent of the sincerity and foresighted intelligence of the Regent Saheba to introduce necessaay reforms in the administration and her anxiety to lay the foundation for making Jasdan a model state in course of time. The provision for a mid-wife from her private purse shows the kindly and benevolent motherly interest she takes in her less fortunate illiterate and ignorant sisters.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Administration.

81. The State is divided into two principal divisions or Mahals, Viz. Jasdan and Vinchhia. Each Mahal is divided into smaller areas for Revenue administration, called Tappas. There are in all 7 such subdivisions or Tappas, of which 4 are under Jasdan and 3 under Vinchhia. The Vahivat of each Tappa is done by two Joint Vahivatdars one of whom has generally been a Kathi. The State owns grass vidis which are managed by two special vahivatdars. The Revenue Officer and Vahivatdars are entrusted with purely revenue work and are invested with no civil or criminal powers. They are not allowed to collect directly the revenue dues which are remitted by the cultivators and others directly to the State treasury under an advice memo from the vahivatdar concerned.

Cultivators are tenants-at-will.

82. All cultivators are tenants-at-will and they have no right of alienating their holding either by way of mortgage or sale, except for such lands as have been absolutely made over to them for irrigation under wells constructed by them at their own cost.

In order however to ensure the continuity of occupancy rights in the same family, the lands are allowed to be occupied heriditarily among the male descendants of the original holder and if the descendants choose to divide the land in their possession they are permitted to do so and such divided shares are separately registered in the vahivat books as their distinct and exclusive holdings. The cultivators therefore are for all practical purposes secure and safe in their holdings.

But heriditary occupancy secured

83. The Revenue collections are regulated on the well known Bhagbatai system under which the produce is divided between the State and cultivators The State takes a fourth share in the monsoon crops and a fifth share in the irrigated crops but Vighoti is levied on such crops as sugar-cane, vegitable etc. Santi vero is also levied from the cultivators at varying rates and is recovered in two instalments The Vaje and vero collection is based on the chokhabhag system.

Revenue collected on Bhagbati system

84. There are four irrigation tanks in the State with an estimated maximum capacity of irrigating nearly 22,700 acres of land. The largest of these tanks is the Alansagar tank near Jasdan. It was constructed in the time of late Darbar Shri Ala Khachar as a relief work in the great famine of 1900 A. D. It has a catchment area of 25 square miles and a capacity to irrigate about 11000 acres of land. The other tanks are the Rajawadla tank capable of irrigating 8500 acres. Panelia 1560 acres and Rewania 1664. acres of land.

Irrigation Tanks.

85. Wells are the other source of irrigation. The State has realized the value of irrigation and besides constructing tanks, given encouragement to the sinking of wells to the cultivators by the introduction of the system of granting the ownership right of the well and 15 Vighas of land under it, which he could sell or dispose of at will when he sinks a well with his own capital. This practice does not seem to prevail any where else in Kathiawar. As a further encouragement to an enterprizing cultivator he is permitted to sink a well on land in the occupation of another provided the latter is unwilling to do so himself and if the operation is sucessful, he receives a plot from the other's land of such extent as could be sufficiently watered from the new well. By this arrangement not only the sinking of new wells is encouraged but the land passes from the hands of less to these of the more enterprizing cultivators. As the cultivator

Wells.

Ownership granted over 5 Bighas of land to cultivator sinking a well at his own cost.

already in occupation has the option to dig the well himself, this practice is not felt as a hardship.

86. The wells, where tank water is available had been falling into disuse and the cultivators had reduced the number of bullocks. This had the effect of reducing the supply of manure as well as timely and proper ploughing of the soil which is getting deteriorated. The cultivators have come to realize the danger and it is now being remedied. In order to encourage the construction of Pakka wells the State is lending by way, of Tagavi the necessary money at low rate of interest to the cultivators and if the well is sunk by the cultivator with his own labour or at his own cost he is in such cases granted exemption for one year from the payment of Vaje share to the State in crops which he raises by irrigation from this well.

Encouragement to build pacca wells

87. Maintainance of wells is not only necessary as an insurance against famine but continuous irrigation by Tank water has, perhaps for want of proper manuring and excessive use of water tended to the deterioration of the soil. The alternate use of well and tank water has been found to balance the bad effects. To ensure therefore the maintainance of existing wells it is decided not to supply tank water to a cultivator possessing a well unless the well water is properly utilized for irrigation and unless it is shown that an excess supply of water is needed for further irrigation. This had the desired effect and cultivators have during the year under report fully utilized well water for irrigation. They have also seen the wisdom of adding to their agricultural stock bullocks etc. to enable them fully to utilize the well water. The total number of wells, during the year, was 1565 that is fifteen more than last year. Of these 1266 are Cutcha and 299 are Pakka wells.

Supply of Tank water regulated so as to induce use of well water.

Number of wells.

88. Special attention is being paid to the raising of food grains as they supply food and fodder as well.

89. The cultivators have realized the benifit of raising rich crop like sugarcane and there were nearly 209 sugarcane plantations (covering 405 acres of la d against 274 acres of land last year). during the year under report. Enterprising cultivators are trying with different kinds of sugarcane and they are being given every encouragement to improve the crop. There are great possibilities for the development of this industry but the question as to which kind of cane produces relatively greater amount of *Gud* at less

Sugarcane.

cost, has yet to be settled and next year the results will have to be carefully watched and tested. In order to guide the cultivators by demonstration, the State has started an experimental farm, where Poona. Mauritious and Sindhi canes were raised. The cultivators were taken from time to time to this plantation. They were shown first the method of proper and deep ploughing with Iron Ploughs, the use of mechanical labour for making trenches, the approved and careful mode of sowing, and explained what advantage it had over their haphazard way in a great saving of seed. Then stage by stage they were made acquainted with the system of trench watering, covering the cane as they grow up with mounds of earth which protected them from falling on one side, subsequent treatment with sulphate of ammonia followed by manuring with the residue of caster seeds ખોળ and testing them when ripe and then they were shown how by removing the dirt from the juice when boiled it added to the brightness of the *Gud* which fetches higher prices than ordinary ones.

Experimental farm processes shown to the cultivators.

90. The cultivators have taken keen interest in the process and some of them have promised to adopt the system. One realizes that these class of men take long to overcome their prejudices and it is decided to repeat the experiments year after year. Perseverance is sure to be rewarded by the universal adoption of the system in the State much to the benifit of the cultivators. As an inducement the system of annual award of prizes to the best growers, on the birthday of the minor Darbar is introduced, and prizes were won by half a dozen cultivators last year.

Inducement to cultivators.

91. It is a matter of great regret that cotton, which brings in so much money, was the most neglected crop. Jasdan which previously used to grow good Canvi cotton and Dhumar Kapas had lapsed to growing only Mathia. The result has been a loss to the State and the cultivators alike, not only in realization of price, but the deterioration of the soil as well. As reported last year arrangements had been made to secure good seed of Kanvi and Dhumar and the cultivation of the short staple Mathia has been prohibited. The cultivators are slow to realize the advantage and have not taken very kindly to the change.

Cotton

92. The practice of allowing state cultivators to cultivate alienee's land was, as reported last year, put a stop to. The alieness had suffered most, for. the proportion of their share of Vaje compared unfavourably with

The system of Upperwadia cultivation stopped.

that of the State. Naturally cultivators neglected the alienee's lands and paid greater attention to state holdings, which also suffered owing to possession of land in excess of what one could reasonably cultivate with the means at one's disposal. The experience of one year has proved the wisdom of the step. The prohibition has tended to increase the number of cultivators, bullocks etc. in the state and also tended to improve the lands held by the alienees.

Encouragement to grow Ketki hedges round the fields.

93. The fields are unprotected by hedges with the result that standing crops are exposed to stray cattle, and passers-by find it easy to pilfer. These bordering on country cart tracts, further stand in danger of being cut up by passing carts. The cultivators are induced to put up hedges and ketki is recommended. It has further the advantage over an ordinary hedge, of arresting the washing away in fields besides having a commercial value in as much as it brings in more price than even cotton.

Steps to improve the breed of cattle.

94. The cattle in this part of Kathiawar were once known for their breed and healthy stalwart constitution. The breed has of late been deteriorating and attempts are being made to improve the breed by the introduction of better stallions. But one is handicapped by the system of any and every kind of pigmy animal being let loose, after being branded which becomes no one's property, which are let loose in the villages and which cannot be got rid of by the villagers without incurring the displeasure of the Mahajans, who rightly or wrongly attach religious importance to their right to let such animals roam about at will, thrive on the standing crops of the cultivator and spoil the breed of the cattle.

Sale of milch cattle outside Jurisdiction prohibited.

95. In order to retain the best breed of local cattle and to guard against depletion of the stock, late Ala Khacher, great grand father of the present Minor Chief, prohibited the sale and export of milch cattle outside the jurisdiction of the State and the practice is still in force.

Provision for fodder by cultivators.

96. The State used to levy eight annas per santi from the cultivators and the amount so recovered was to form a fund for the supply of fodder to the cattle of the cultivators during a famine. This proved of little benifit to the Ryots. Since the Agency administration it has been made compulsory on the cultivators to stack surplus fodder They having realized the benifit of this system have adopted the same Last year the fodder so conserved

wae estimated at 7,21,047 maunds (288,47,080 lbs.) in 1516 stacks. This year owing to defficient rains and partial failure of Juvari etc. the cultivators had to consume most of the new stock in feeding their cattle and the addition that could be made to the reserve stock, was of 3,56,529 mds. i. e. 1,42,61,160 lbs. The total fodder stacked by the cultivators upto date thus comes to 10,77,576 mds. or 4,31,08,240 lbs.

Provision for human relief.

97. Until very recently the state used to store juvari in pits, and this stock was greatly serviceable in times of famine requiring human relief. This system has been revived. As reported last year the total Juvari stored in pits was 19,800 mds. But as the rains delayed and the money landers and grain dealers stopped credit, owing to the prices going up abnormally high, a pit of about 3,300 mds. of Juwar had to be opened in July, 1921, for giving Tagavi and opening cheap grain shops. The new crop of Juwari this year was below the normal and only 3164 mds of Juwar could be stored. The total amount of Juwar stored thus practically remains the same as last year.

Unclutivated land and Ketki.

98. As reported last year there is little land lying waste in the State. Such land is situated for away from the village limits and being by the edge of the hills, the soil is poor. Cultivators are not induced to take this up. It is therefore contemplated to utilize such land for the rearing of Ketki (aloes) which, if it thrives well is likely at the end of 4 to 5 years to yield a fairly good revenue.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

99. Appendix II enumerates the various regulations enacted for the state and those applied to the State. In the absence of local rules or laws the spirit of the British Indian laws is generally followed by the State Courts.

Military force.

100. The State maintains no military force and does not possess arms for the use of such force but has five guns of which two are serviceable and are used for the purposes of salute only. (Appendix III).

Police.

101. A regular Police force has been created since November 1919 and the sanctioned strength of the Polcie is as under :—

1. Superintendent of Police.
2. Two fouzdars one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia
3. Two Jamadars.
4. Four writing constables.
5. 86 Constables.

Mounted Police.

102. There is no regular mounted police but the services of 67 horsemen are utilized as mounted police. Of these, 16 are called Barigars, of whom 6 are stipendiary aud 10 get pay besides land. The remaining 51 serve with their own horses and render service in lieu of land. These sowars do escort duty when the chief or his family members move out of Jasdan.

Arabs.

103. Besides the regular police and the sowars the state maintains the service of 29 Arabs. They are retained as irregular police and do duty as treasury guards and keep watch and ward at the Zanana palace gates, and the Jamdarkhana There are also police patels and Pasaitas doing duty as village police and most of the latter enjoy lands in lieu of service As reported last year the old illiterate Patels have been replaced by literate and paid police patels.

Village Police.

104. The foot police is not yet adequately and properly armed except for the ten breach loading guns supplied this year by the Government. The sowars carry their own swords and use state lances on ceremoncial occasions. Appendix IV gives the required details of the police force.

105. The work of the police department is shown is Appendix V. and is not satisfactory which is a matter for regret. The number of offences this year is a little less than last year. The percentage of conviction for the year under report was 46·3 against 68·6 of last year. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property this year was 3·6 as against 34·36 last year. (Appendix VI). This lower percentage is due to the non-detection of one big theft in which property worth Rs. 14000 has been stolen. Gida Vadher Rawat, a jiwaidar of the State, works as Superintendent of Police and is reliable officer doing conscientious work and is good also at detective work.

Courts of justice and their powers.

106. Since the introduction of the Regency administration the Courts of the State exercise the same powers of the Taluka as they did in the lifetime of the late Chief as detailed below :—

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

1. The Magistrate's Court at Vinchhia (powers raised during Agency management from third to those of *Criminal Justice* the second class).
2. The First Class Magistrate's Court at Jasdan with powers to commit cases to the chief Court of Criminal Sessions Kathiawar.
3. The Court of Sar Nyayadhish.
   (a) powers to try offences punishable with sentences beyond two years and upto seven years imprisonment.
   (b) To hear appeals from the subordinate courts.
4. The Hazur Court, (now presided over by the Adviser to the Regent.
   (a) Appeals etc. from the subordingate courts.
   (b) Full jurisdiction of the Taluka in Criminal matters.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(1) The Court of the Nyayadhish at Vinchhia. This court was *Civil Justice.* opened last year and hears original suits upto Rs. 500.

(2) The Court of the Nyayadhish at Jasdan hears original suits of the value of Rs. 2000 and under.

(3) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.
   (a) Exercises the full original Civil Jurisdiction of the Taluka that is, for suits upto Rs. 20,000.
   (b) hears appeals from the decisions of the subordinate courts.
   (c) Exercises original jurisdiction in Giras matters.

(4) The Hazur Court.

Appellate and revisional powers over the decisions of the lower courts and the full jurisdiction of the Taluka in Civil matters.

Appeals to the Agency during Regency.

By notification No. 65 dated 2nd November 1920 published at page 327 of the Agency Gazette these courts exercise the Taluka jurisdiction as above during the Regency, subject to the condition that a further appeal from the appellate or original decision of the highest court (i. e. the Hazur Court)

lies to the Judicial Assistant in Civil and Criminal matters and to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar in Political matters.

The work of the Criminal Courts.

107. The work of the Criminal Courts is detailed in Appendices VIII and IX. During the year 144 persons were brought to trial before the 1st Class Magistrate at Jasdan and 83 persons before the second Class Magistrate at Vinchhia. Five were tried on commitment by the Sar Nyayadhish Court. Of these 227 persons 50 persons were convicted 91 were discharged and 83 acquitted and 4 remained to be dealt with.

Work of Civil Courts.

108. Appendix X. gives the details of the original work of the Civil Courts. The opening of a civil Court at Vinchhia last year affords the needed facility to petty litigants to seek redrese in Court. The number of original suits in the Court at Jasdan this year was 86 as against 127 last year and the number of suits filed in the Vinchhia Court was 93 as against 144 last year. Thus the total number of original suits filed in the several courts including that of the Sar Nyayadhish was 180 as against 272 last year.

Execution of Decrees.

109. Appendix XI gives the particulars showing the progress of execution of decrees in the year. It would appear to be satisfactory. The number of applications filed in the year was 109 (43+66). as against 92 last year (made up of 49 at Jasdan and 43 at Vinchhia.) Including the balance remaining from last year, the total number comes to 145 (for Jasdan and Vinchhia) and of these 107 were disposed during the year.

Appeals.

110. In all 9 appeals were filed during the year. Of these 5 were filed in the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish and 4 in the Hazur Court. Including the balance from the previous year the total came to 12. All these have been disposed of during the year, the balance remaining for disposal being nil. (vide appendix XII.)

Extradition.

111. During the year under report 4 persons were surrendered to the state on extradition and seven persons were surrendered by the state to other states, two persons were surrendered to this state without the intervention of the Agency i. e. by private agreement.

112. There are two lock-ups in the State. Of these one is at Jasdan and the other is at Hinglogadh. This latter serves as an additional accommodation for prisoners who could not be housed at Jasdan. When the contemplated new building on the standard model for the jail is constructed at Jasdan, all the prisoners will be confined in one building and the sub-Jail at Hingolgadh would cease. Appendix XIII gives the details about the prisoners etc. in the lock-ups.

Jails.

43. Appendices XIV and XV show the necessary details of the registration work in the state. No separate establishment is maintained for this work. The Deputy Kamdar works as Registration Officer.

Registration.

114. As reported last year the municipal secretary at Jasdan is provided with the necessary staff of peons, sweepers etc. and they are now doing good work. Vinchhia has been provided with a regular establishment under the supervision of the medical man there. Sanitation now receives greater attention and the towns look more clean and healthy. The Municipal work is put under the supervision of the State Medical Officer who could well advise in matters of hygene.

Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

115. The total rainfall during the monsoon of St. 1977 was 30 inches 2 cents. It was above the average of past five years (Appendix XVII) but there was less than one inch of rain in June.

Rainfall.

116. Wages and labour continued to be dear. The High cost of living is partially rerponsible for keeping the wages so dear.

Wages and Labour.

117. Prices of food grains continued to be high during the greater part of the year and appendix XVIII shows the details thereof.

Prices of food.

118. There is no forest in the State though part of it is hilly. There are however vidis which supply the State great quantity of grass. The average outturn of grass is about 25 to 30 lacs lbs. For the last two yoar the state stacks reserve grass to be utilized during grass famines. It is contemplated to store grass until the total reaches one crore and when that figurs is reached, the

Forest.

old grass will be disposed of and stock replaced by fresh grass in rotation. This will ensure a sufficient reserve of good grass against a fodder famine.

Stacking reserve grass.

The total grass stacked was 27,07,464 lbs. at the end of last year and this year the state has succeeded in stacking 19,96,130 lbs. more making a total reserve of 47 03.594 lbs. The balance after stacking, is reserved for the use of the State animals during the year, The larger vids were grown thick with trees which affected the growth of grass. This have this year been auctioned and when removed the vids should yield a greater outturn of grass and check its deterioration.

Plantation.

119. There are lots of waste lands which could be profitably utilized for growing Babul plantation. It seems never to have struck responsible officers of the State in the past how great an advantage could be secured by a systematic plantation of Babul trees. Besides securing permanent revenue, if systemeticcally worked, it would be the means of supplying fuel to the populace, who at present use cow-dung for this purpose and deprive the cultivators of one of the best and largest ingredients of manure which could go to enrich the soil. It was also noticed that good mango trees could be grown in plots of land allowed to remain unused in the proximity of water which, could be turned into nice mango groves. The efforts to sow and rear Babul trees were not being properly appreciated. With some pursuation the cultivators also

Babuls.

are induced to grow Babul in the land and the Regent Saheba has now conferred on them the right of full ownership on such trees if they grow on their land.The State tried to put in a hundred thousand seeds last year and as reported then, of the Babuls sown only 7500 survived. This year 125000 seeds at the rate of 3 seeds per pit were sown and of these 22010 babuls have grown up. The total number of Babul Trees reared during the last two years comes to 29510. The seed for Babul was imported from Mahikantha and the fact that nearly 50 p./c. have failed would seem to suggest that the soil does not suit that seed. It is proposed to try in the hilly districts the seeds of Babuls growing on hills in the Nawanagar State, His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb having very kindly ordered his Forest Officer to supply this State with the seeds. Side by side local seeds over and above the Mahikantha ones will be experienced upon as well.

Mangoes and other fruit trees.

120. Mango plantations continue to thrive well, Last year 750 Mangoes grafted and others, had been sown and about 236 were added this year. All the 979 mangoe trees are thriving and look healthy. Experiments are being tried in respect

of other productive fruit trees. About 245 Santras, 233 Mosambis 50 Chikus, 950 pommegranate, besides Bananas have been planted this year over 33 Vighas of land and they are growing well. The work of the plantation etc. is now placed under an expert hand who is styled the Abadi Officer and it is hoped the experiment will prove successful and secure to the State a permanent source of revenue.

Sugarcane

121. In the year under report the Abadi Officer had by way of experiment, sown in the experimental farm mauritious and other canes, over an area of about 11½ Vighas i. e. nearly 4½ acres. This plantation was sown and manured on approved scientific lines. The returns are so far encouraging as the net profit after deducting all expenses including seven percent management charges works out at Rs. 260 per Bigha i. e. Rs. 652 per acre. The *gud* manufactured is of very high quality.

Trade and Manufacture.

122. There is no manufacture carried on in the State and there is no trade worth mentioning.

Stone quarries.

123. There are good quarries of sand stone and even black stone in the State limits and Chunam made here is of an excellent quality. The disabilities due to the imposition of maximum rates of freight on the Botad Jasdan section of the Railway were removed last year and it seems this would in due course open outside markets for the stones. The Railway contractors have this year taken out some quantity of stone and it is hoped the export of this stone will increase in future.

Public Works

124. Appendix XIX will show that Rs. 28928 were spent after original works and Rs. 12874 on repairs, the total cost being Rs. 41860.

Post and Telegraph

125. There is one Post Office at Jasdan opened on 1st July 1919. There is no Government Telegraph Office in the State but it is hoped to have a combined one in the near future.

Mint.

126. There is no mint in the State.

General condition of the people and cattle.

127 The health of the people was satisfactory and so was the condition of cattle both agricultural and others. The details showing the number of each kind of cattle are given in Appendix XX.

128. Excise includes Opium, Bhang, Ganja and country liquor. They together fetched Rs. 8033 including the rebate on opium etc. The farm of country liquor fetched Rs. 1352 annually. It was the intention of the late chief to prohibit sale and importation of intoxicating liquor within the limits of the Taluka. The farm amount is insignificant and the State can well afford to forego it. As reported last year, the Rani Saheb being very anxious to have the liquor shops closed at the termination of the present farm at the end of St. 1977 and to carry out the promise she had given at inauguration of the Regency, the sale of country liquor has been prohibited since 1st November 1921.

Excise.

CHAPTER V.

129. The total revenue for St. 1977 was Rs. 3,81,945 as against Rs. 4,82,202 last year. The total expenditure, came to Rs. 4,28,398 excluding Tagavi advance, but including Rs. 14,750, paid in liquidation of outstanding bills for supplies and articles purchased by the late chief. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. Instead of allowing to lie unused balance idle, all available surplus cash balance, since the Taluka was taken under management, has been invested in Government securities and this has thus secured to the State additional source of income in the shape of interest. Surplus balance which could be spared for a short period is also invested with the Imperial Bank of Rajkot as fixed deposit for short terms and some interest also is being thus earned. The total invested capital is Rs. 3,48,200 out of which Rs. 62,200 worth of war Bonds etc. were purchased during the life time of the late chief.

Revenue & Finance.

CHAPTER VI.

130. There are two dispensaries in the State one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia. The dispensary at Jasdan is in the charge of a qualified and experienced Medical Graduate Mr. Hiralal J. Lala (L. M. & S.) and that at Vinchhia in charge of an experienced hand who is working there for the last eight years. Both the Dispensaries treat out-door patients.

Vital statistics Medical Relief.

At Jasdan 5612 patients were treated during the year under report and 2901 at Vinchhia. The total expense for both the dispensaries came to Rs. 6743. In course of time it is proposed to convert the dispensary at Jasdan into a Hospital with accommodation for 10 in-door patients.

131 Appendix XXIV gives the statistics of births and deaths in the Taluka during the year under report. The number of births was 963 and the number of deaths 659 as against 784 and 864 respectively last year. Arrangements have been made for the proper registration of births and deaths as reported last year and reliable figures are now available.

Registration of Births and Deaths

132. The vaccination department is not entrusted to the State and it is being managed by the Agency Surgeon. The State pays its share of expenses to the Agency on this account. The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 762.

Vaccination.

CHAPTER VII

133. This department is entrusted to the State since 1915 A. D. and was in charge of the Deputy Kamdar, a graduate of the Bombay University. The Head Master of the Taluka School at Jasdan works as Assistant Educational Officer.

Education.

134. There was one middle school at Jasdan teaching upto Std. IV and named after the late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar and another English School was opened at Vinchhia last year and there are 80 pupils in these English Middle Schools.

There are two girls schools in the State one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia. The total number of pupils in the girl's schools was 161. There are 11 boys schools (vernacular) in the State. The total attendance in these schools was 811. Of these the schools at Pipardi and Parevala and Salavda were opened during the year.

Vernacular education is free throughout the State and the free studentship in the English Middle schools has been raised to 25 p. c.

135. One library or a reading room has been opened by the residents of Jasdan during the year under report and is named after the Minor Darbar Saheb.

Library.

CHAPTER VIII

136. There is no printing press in the State and no newspaper published within the State limits.

Printing Press.

137. The State owns a paddock where horses of Kathi breed are reared. Expert advice is sought, off and on, with a view to improving the growth and stamina of the horses.

Paddock.

138. Jasdan is noted from times immemorial for its hospitality and charity. The latter takes the form of sadavrat to all pilgrims and others passing through Jasdan, Vinchhia or Gadh, as also the Bawas and Sadhus Instead of an infirmary the State has adopted the commendble system of giving at their homes gratuitous relief to the old and infirm and others destitude of earning their livelihood. Their number is a large one and the charity of the Darbar has saved village begging as also driving such persons to crime which they would otherwise be induced to commit to prevent starvation.

Hospitality and Charity

Sadavrat.

139. I have to repeat my deep sense of gratitude to the Regent Rani Sahaba for her very valuable suggestions and advice from time to time, which made it easier for me to carry out and put into effect her orders on the various complicated problems of the administration and maintaining peace and contentment in the State.

Conclusion.

Mr. Chhelshanker Bakshi the Deputy Kamdar has displayed unabated zeal and so have all heads of department, and I am thankful to them all for their cooperation.

My Shirastedar Mr. Nikte is picking up work very well and is proving useful.

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I

Names of high officials in the Jasdan State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1921-22

No	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri. Esq.	Adviser to the Regent Saheba, Jasdan	1—4—21	31—3—22	
2	Chhelshanker L. Bakshi. B. A. L. L. B.	Deputy Kamdar, Jasdan	1—4—21	31—3—22	
3	Becharlal B. Jhala.	Revenue Officer, Jasdan	1—4—21	31—3—22	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State during the year 1921-22.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Criminal Procedure Code [Act V 1898].	Sprit of British Laws is observed		Spirit of corresponding British Indian Acts wherever available is applied.
2	The Contract Act [IX of 1872].			
3	The Evidence Act [I of 1872].			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler Act.			
6	The Whipping Act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The Penal Code.			
10	The Civil Procedure Code.	Agency Rules applied this year.		
11	The Limitation Rules.			
12	The Court Fee rules.	Enacted for the State.		
13	The Stamp Rules.			
14	The Game Rules.	,,		
15	The Cattle Trespass Act.	,,		
16	The Registration Rules.	,,		
17	The Explosive Substance Act.	,,		
18	Animal Cruelty Act.	,,		
19	Gambling Act.	,,		
20	Police Rules.	,,		
21	Salt and Abkari Rules.	,,		
22	Arms Rules.	,,		
23	Revenue Rules.	,,		
24	Customs Rules.	,,		
25	Mortgage Rules.	,,		
26	Rules for the Protection of Agriculturists		,,	
27	Rules for the Prohibition of Sale of intoxicating liquor.		,,	
28	The Village Panchayat Rules.		,,	
29	The Revenue Survey Rules.		,,	
30	Rules for Gharbheni Lands in villages.		,,	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualities: Died	Casualities: Invalided	Casualities: Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men: European Commissioned officers	Number of men: Native Commissioned officers	Number of men: Non-Commissioned officers.	Number of men: Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	...	...	...	...	...	The guns are used for purposes of salute only
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police Force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22.

No	Description of Office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards.		Education		Remarks
					Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendent of Police	1	25+15	480						Educated		Gets land in Jiwai
2	Jasdan Fouzdar	1	40+12	624						,,		
3	Vinchhiya Fouzdar	1	30+12	504						,,		
4	Jasdan Jamadar	1	20	240						,,		
5	Vinchhiya Jamadar	1	20	240						,,		
6	Writing Constables	4	15	720						4		
7	Full Naik	7	13	1092						5		11 Second class constables were promoted to first class from 1-3-1922
8	Lance Naik	0	0	...						0		
9	First class Constables	25	11	3179						10		
10	Second class Constables	44	10	5280			2			13		
11	Pagi	1	12	144						0		
12	Arab's Jamadar	3	18	648						1		
13	Arabs	29	15	5220						8		
14	Swars	25	161-14-2	1942-10-0						6		
15	Pasaitas & Swars	39	Enjoying land									
				20314-1-0								

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

Name of State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Fouzdar	49	44	79	66	77	~~62~~ 64	52	29	25	35	~~63·6~~ 68·7	46·25	70·23	48·68	
Vinchhiya Fouzdar	11	15	7	15	6	~~14~~ 15	6	8	...	7					
Total...	60	59	86	81	83	~~76~~ 79	58	37	25	42					

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State during the year 1921-22.

Name of State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks
	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	1920-21	1921-22	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Jasdan Fouzdar	1135-1-9	14594-0-0	884—6—0	464-8-0	34·36	3·71	
Vinchhiya Fouzdar	2310-8-0	304-8-0	300-0-0	90—0—3			
Total...	3445-9-9	14898-8-0	1184-6-0	554—8—3			

dan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

No	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Remark
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous																	
1	Murder	0	0	0	93	125	227	49	3	9	3	11	23	...	49	170	...	...	13	2	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	Court.
2	Grievous Hurt	0	4	4																										
3	Hurt	1	35	36																										
4	Dacoity	0	3	3																										
5	Robbery	0	0	0																										
6	Theft by house breaking	0	20	20																										
7	Theft	0	13	13																										
8	Others	3	137	140																										
	Total...	4	212	216																										

Five were committed to superior Cou

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

Number.	Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1921-22					*Total.*								
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Sir Nyadhish Court	2	3	...	5	...	...	0	0	1	5	0	3	1	0	0	1	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan	77	160	3	74	27	33	5	2	140	144	67	34	38	5	0	0	
3	Vinchhia Magistrate Court.	16	52	2	14	26	41	0	0	23	83	24	45	11	0	0	3	
		95	215	5	93	53	74	5	2	164	232	91	82	50	5		4	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	*Number of persons and cases.*																Remarks,
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hazur Court	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	5	7	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the courts of the Jasdan State, during the year 1921–22

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.					
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Sir Nyayadhish	2	3	1	1	3	4	0	2	3	2	8235—10-6	0	~~1~~ 0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	6431-13-6	y m d. 1-9-0
1	Nyayadhish Jasdan	12	13	127	86	139	99	126	93	13	6	6001-10-10	2	80	4	66	13	1	0	0	12	59	2	20	7620-0-10	0-1-18
3	Nyayadhish Vinchhia	0	7	144	93	144	100	137	98	7	2	7599-13-0	0	89	4	~~65~~ 61	~~30~~ 28	0	0	0	25	20	15	33	8272-10-6	0-1-11
		14	23	272	~~180~~	286	203	263	193	23	10	21837-2-4	2	~~169~~ 170	8	~~129~~ 127	~~43~~ 41	1	0	1	38	79	17	59	22324-8-10	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of Jasdan State, during the year 1921–22

No.	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1921–22			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Value. for present year	Past year	Present year	Value. for present year	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present ar	Value. for present year	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 1 year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan	20	14	2641-4-0	49	43	6373-2-0	69	57	9014-6-0	55	48	6240—7—8	14	9	2773—14-4	7	2	0	
3	Nyayadhish court Vinchhiya	0	22	1696-11-9	43	66	6052-4-0	43	88	7748-15-9	21	59	3790—0—3	22	29	3958—15-6	25	4	0	
		20	36	4337-15-9	92	109	12425-6-0	112	145	16763-5-9	76	107	10030-7-11	36	38	6732-13-10	32	6	0	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and result of appeals in Civil suits in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

Tribunals	Opening Balance		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																								y. m. d	
Hazur Court ...	...	1	1	4	1	5	...	5	1	...	51-0-1	4602	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0-5-8	
Sir Nyayadhish...	1	2	5	5	6	7	4	7	2	...	514-5-4	349-5-11	...	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	2	0-4-15	0-4-15	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

Station	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Ramarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									y. m. d.		
Jasdan	2	6	24	71	30	20·85	12·5	10	2931—0—0	0—0—16	No mortality

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of registration of documents in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan	30	34	28	21	0	10	1	2	1	0	0	1	30	34	10134-0-0	11890-4-0	0	0	0	0	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property			Fees realized			Number of deeds.	Value of Property			Fees realized			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Right of immoveable property	28	7259	0	0	177	11	3	21	7252	0	0	161	13	3	
Immoveable property	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	10	4138	4	0	93	3	3	
Wills	1	2500	0	0	25	8	0	2	0	0	0	18	0	6	
Cash rights	1	375	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	500	0	0	10	12	6	
	30	10134	0	0	212	6	3	34	11890	4	0	283	13	6	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1921-22

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1921	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1922	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jasdan State	...	...	...	...	3578-15-10	3549-13-5	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people and these expenses are borne by the State.

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

State	April 1921		May 1921		June 1921		July 1921		August 1921		September 1921		October 1921		November 1921		December 1921		January 1922		February 1922		March 1922		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents,	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents	
Jasdan	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	12	51	4	57	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	21	55	26	80	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Jasdan State during the year 1921–22.

No.	Articles.	During March (past year) Bengali seers per rupee	During March (present year) Bengali seers per Rupee	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri	7½	6¼	
2	Juwari	10	7½	
3	Wheat	7	6	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing expenditure on Public Works, in the Jasdan State during the year 1921-22

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total	Remarks.
		Original	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Irrigation	0-0-0	3836-2-11	3836-2-11	...	...	...	3836—2—11	
2	Roads	3722-10-2	3278-0-10	7000-11-0	...	...	...	7000—11—0	
3	Bridge on the River Bhadar at Jasdan	7760—0-1	0-0-0	7760—0-1	...	...	...	7760—0—1	
4	Completion of the wall to Anand Villas Garden	588—0-0	0-0-0	588—0-0	...	...	...	588—0—0	
5	Bunds near New Khalawad	596—1-3	0-0-0	596—1-3	...	...	...	596—1—3	
6	Stables at Jasdan	8118-13-8	0-0-0	8118-13-8	...	...	...	8118—13—8	
7	Coach house at Jasdan	6240—2-2	0-0-0	6240—2-2	...	...	...	6240—2—2	
8	Hingol Gadh Paddock	0-0-0	1739—3-4	1739—3-4	...	...	...	1739—3—4	
9	Miscellaneous Buildings	1960-14-9	4021—5-2	5982-3-11	...	...	...	5982—3—11	
		28986-10-1	12874-12-3	41861-6-4				41861—6—4	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State during the year 1921-22 .

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Male	Female										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan	1921—22	9070	9924	530	4154	206	299	90	556	39698	2980	18	92	1420	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jasdan	1	1014—0—0	2	6986—1—4	1	33—0—0	...	...	4	8033—1—4	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure for St. 1977 in the Jasdan State, (1-11-20 to 31-10-21).

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
	Opening Balance	517080
1	Land Revenue	240384
2	Local Cess	10947
3	Sale proceeds of land	865
4	Opium revenue	8362
5	Abkari Revenue	1385
6	Jama &c, from Bhayats	2380
7	Customs Receipts	21818
8	Forest Receipts	22353
9	Judicial Receipts	5182
10	Educational fees.	894
11	Guaranteed Rights	949
12	Extraordinary Receipts	
13	Other Receipts	55616
14	Tagavi	10810
	Total...	381945
	Grand Total...	899025

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses	81314
2	Tribute	13008
3	Rajkumar College expenses	22998
4	Extraordinary charges	11442
5	Administration charges	41291
6	Revenue Department	23197
7	Judicial Department	3838
8	Educational Department	11355
9	Military (sibandi)	...
10	Police	25053
11	Jail	2931
12	Dispensary (Including vaccination) ...	7238
13	Agriculture and Forest Department ...	38715
14	Public Works, original repairs &c, ...	48186
15	City Improvement	10178
16	Paddocks Stables &c.	38154
17	Dharmada	17368
18	Guaranteed rights	487
19	Paid in liquidation of debts	14750
20	Miscellaneous	3536
21	Nazarano	...
22	Purchase of land	...
23	Remission	863
24	Relief Works	...
25	Bardasi (b)	9676
	Expenditure Total...	423398
	Tagavi advance...	7000
	Grand Total...	430 98

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State, during the year 1921-22

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in door patients.				Expenditure	Daily Average	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Jasdan Dispensary	5612	...	...	...	...	...	5422—3—1	72·6	95 operations were performed of which 15 were major ones.
2	Vinchhia Dispensary	2901	...	...	...	...	...	1319—8—7	51·2	81 minor operations were performed

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State, for the year 1921-22.

Name	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jasdan State	30633	784	963	179	...	864	659	...	205	25·59	31 43	28·2	21·51	

Jasdan 3rd April 1922.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

THE ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Jasdan State.

For the year ending 31st March 1923.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL and POLITICAL

Boundaries of the State.

1. Jasdan is a third Class State in Kathiawar and is situated in the centre of the Province. It is bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the west by the Nawanagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka (Ahmedabad District) and Agency Thana and on the south by the Nawanagar State and Agency limits.

Area.

2. The State exercises jurisdiction over 283 square miles of territory comprising 56 villages. It owns, besides, two entire villages and a Pati in a third village, all in the Dhandhuka Taluka in British India and also a Pati each in two villages under Agency Thana limits.

Population.

3. The population of the State, according to the census of 1921 A. D. was 30633 souls as against 29884 in 1911 A. D. As explained last year, influenza was responsible for the proportionately small increase in population this time, over the last decade.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country is mostly flat but in some parts it is covered with small hills. It is well drained by a number of streams, and the principal among them being the Bhadar, which has its source in the Madava Hill in Jasdan territory. The soil is, in many places, rich. The principal productions are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri,

Juwari etc. The hilly parts in the State yield a considerable amount of grass in places reserved as Vidis which are owned by the State. There are stone quarries at some places of white building stone of good quality.

The climate is very healthy.

Places of Interest.

5. The temple of Ghela Somnath, on the bank of Ghelo River is a place of some antiquarian interest. It is said to have been built about the time Mahomad Gizni sacked the famous temple of Somnath at Patan under Junagadh and the popular belief is that the stone image enshrined in the Temple is the image or a portion of the image, removed by devout Hindus, from the Somnath Temple at the time of Mahomad's invasion. The Ghela Somnath Temple is regarded as a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and even now attracts pilgrims from distant parts of the Province. The Jasdan State has endowed the temple with some land and also a levy called Pali from the Khalas. The temple enjoys the revenue of Vanala village under the Babra Thana.

Ghela Somnath.

Bhoyra.

The village of Bhoyra situated near Hingolgadh is an old village and is said to have once been an important centre of trade during the Mahomedan period. The hills around show traces of an old wall of considerable extent. There is an old under-ground passage at the foot of one of the hills and the front looks like the habitation of a recluse. The passage is at present blocked up but it is reported to extend to a great distance.

Revenue and Administrative year.

6. For the purposes of revenue administration the report deals with the twelve months ending 31st October 1922 corresponding with the Hindu year St. 1978. In other matters the report deals with the year ending 31st March 1923.

Revenues.

7. The gross revenue of the State for the year St. 1978 amounted to Rs. 4,61,116 as against Rs. 3,81,945 in St. 1977. The average revenue of the past five years come to 4,38,564. These figures do not include the revenue of the alienated lands and of holdings in the possession of Bhayats etc.

Tribute and other payments.

8. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950 to the British Government, Rs. 394 to the Baroda State, Rs. 2659 as Jortalbi to Junagadh, Rs. 197 on account of Gaekwar Peshkashi for Patna and Rs. 1148-14-6 for Jamabandhi on account of the Zillah villages of Goraiya, Nana-Matra, and Samadhiala

The annual payment thus made on account of tribute and other fixed charges comes to Rs. 12338-14-6. Besides this, it contributes its quota to the Agency Falas etc.

The State.

9. Jasdan is a Kathi State. The Kathis claim to be the descendants of Duryodhan of the Mahabharat fame. They acquired, as tradition says, the district of Powar situated between Sind and Cutch. They are said to be the earliest imigrants of Cutch. From there they came to Kathiawar with the Jadeja Rajputs and formed connections with the Vala Rajputs of Dhank now under Gondal. They returned to Cutch but re-imigrated to Kathiawar in 1400 A. D. They drove away the Parmars from Than and established there. At Than they built their ancient temple of the Sun on the Kandola Hill. They remained at Than until 1690 when they were dispersed by the Viceroy Sujatkhan of Gujrat. From Than they imigrated to their present seats. As testified to by Col. Walker and others, the Jasdan Chiefs were the first to realize the benefits of peaceful and orderly Government. It was fortunate in possessing about the time of Walker and thereafter, Chiefs who were capable of maintaining a strong Government. Jasdan was, owing to its influence and position etc. treated as a State on level with Second Class States of Rajkot, Palitana, Dhrol etc. Coll. Keatinge, however, in his classification of 1866 placed Jasdan in the third class. It would seem that in thus assigning to Jasdan a class lower than Rajkot, Palitana, Limbdi etc., he was influenced very likely by an apprehension of future disintegration in Jasdan owing to the tribal custom of equal division.

Primogeniture established at the time of Coll. Walker.

10. A reference to the early history of the State and its peculiar and distinguishing features would, however, show that Jasdan has been exactly like a Rajput State. It has long since renounced the tribal custom, prevailing among Kathis, of partition of their estates and introduced the Rajput customary law of impartibility and primogeniture and maintained the system of Bhayats. This conception of the State as a Raj was due to the talents and enterprize of Vajsur Khachar who flourished in the time of Col. Walker and whose abilities and daring character found special mention in the reports of Col. Walker. It was he who prevented the disintegration of the state and established himself before Col. Walker's time as the Chief of Jasdan and exercised sovereign jurisdiction over his principality. Colonel Blane in his report dated 9-7-1831 remarks that there has been no sub-

division, the Chief having established a superior jurisdiction unusual among the Kathis.

This condition was maintained by Chela Khachar who succeeded his father Vajsur, and Colonel Jacob in his report dated 4-10-1842 makes a special mention about Jasdan thus "This last has possessed in succession two vigorous Chiefs who by force, wealth and dexterity combined have broken down the barrier of the Kathi's Law of 'Gavel kind' and maintained themselves singly as Chief of the Taluka." In the tabular statement attached to the said report Colonel Jacob remarks that "the law of primogeniture has been in a measure established in the Taluka although it will probably terminate with Chela Khachar's death."

Recognized by Government when the question went to them in 1904 A. D.

11. The question of regulating the succession went up for the first time to Government for decision on the death of Darbar Shri Ala Khachar in 1904 A. D They were pleased to decide that the succession should be by primogeniture and to recognize Darbar Shri Odha Khachar as the Chief of the Taluka. The younger brothers have been assigned the position of Bhayats. It may also be noted that the position of the younger brothers of the preceding generations, have also been recognized by the late Rajasthanik Court as that of Bhayats and the Court has granted them the usual Hak Patraks. The fact of there being not a single Bhagdar or co-sharer in Jasdan shows that though a Kathi State, Jasdan has discarded thoroughly the custom of equal division and that the Ruling Chief has exercised sovereign jurisdiction over his younger brothers as the Rajput Chiefs do over the cadets or junior members of the family. This position of the younger sons was so well established in Jasdan that in the case of Patna holders, the fact of their making payment of the Peshkashi direct to Agency, was authoritatively adjudged as a privilege of the Bhayats but not held to bestow a superior status.

No shareholder in Jasdan State; all younger sons have Hak Patraks as Bhayats

12. There would thus appear no ground to apprehend that the Jasdan State stands the risk in future of dismemberment, and as the succession is governed by primogeniture, the Chief has the best opportunities of developing its resources to the full and preserving its status and influence as a Raj amongst the jurisdictional States of Kathiawar.

No risk of disintegration.

13. In regard to area and population, Jasdan is the largest among the third class States of Kathiawar and compares favourably with some of the States enjoying the honour of a salute of 11 and 9 guns.

Jasdan as compared with other States.

The Ruling family.

14. The Rulers of Jasdan are Kathis of Khachar sub-division and the family follows the rule of succession by primogeniture. The late Chief Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar died on 10-6-19 of a protracted illness at the young age of 40. He has left behind him two widows viz. Bai Shri Kamribai and Bai Shri Dhanbai. Bai Shri Kamribai is the mother of all the four children viz. three sons and a daughter. Bai Shri Dhanbai has no children.

The late Chief's children.

15. Of the four children Darbar Shri Ala Khachar is the eldest and is 17 years old. Kumar Shri Jiva Khachar second son is 15 years old and Kumar Shri Amra Khachar is 13 years old. The youngest child is the daughter Bai Saheb Ba who is 11 years old.

Their Education.

15. Bai Saheb Ba the only daughter of the late Chief and her cousin Bai Radhabai are reported to be making good progress at the Nandkunver Ba Rajput Zanana Boarding School at Bhavnagar, and it is hoped other leading Kathis will follow the noble example set by the Regent Rani Saheba and her brother. Both of them have risen superior to the occasion in disregarding adverse criticism and deserve to be congratulated.

17. The three Kumars are all being educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot. The minor Chief is in class I and is doing well both in the class and sports. He is now an Officer at the College and as such he gets an opportunity to learn how to observe and maintain discipline and exercise authority in his own limited sphere. The younger Kumars are Bhayats and it is contemplated to give them training in special lines, so that they may prove useful to the State or find means of maintaining their position independently.

During the hot weather vacation for the last 3 years they are sent out on a hill station for a change, in charge of Mr. Roberts of Wadhwan Talukdari Girassia School. The advantages of two months' outing every year are apparent. Apart from change and improvement in health they see much and learn still more. The parental care with which the Roberts look after them induced the Rani Saheb to send her daughter as well, again a wholesome departure from old orthodox opinions.

On the return journey they had an opportunity to visit Nainital.

During the October vacation the boy scouts of the College including the three brothers had an excursion trip under their Scout Master Mr. Turner. They

camped at Hingolgadh within the limits of this State and scaled the country round about. They seemed to enjoy their outing immensely.

Succession of Darbar Shri Ala Khachar

18. On the death of the late Chief, Government was pleased to recognize and confirm the succession to the State, of Darbar Shri Ala Khachar the eldest son of the late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar (vide Government letter No. 4944 of 21st July 1919). As the rule of primogeniture governs the succession in Jasdan, the younger sons of the late Chief will be entitled to the customary Giras appanage. Under the orders of the Government, conveyed by the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant by his No. 206 dated the 27th January 1920, the Giras will be assigned to them by the Minor Chief after he comes to Gadi and is entrusted with the powers of the Taluka.

Allowance to the Members of the Family.

19. Government have been pleased to sanction suitable and liberal allowances to the widows of the late Chief and separate provision has been made for the only daughter as well. As the State pays for the education and all other expenses of the younger sons, no separate Jivai is given to them during their minority.

Minority Administration.

20. As reported last year the administration of the State was handed over to the Rani Saheb as Regent, during the minority of her son Darbar Shri Ala Khachar, with Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji as her Adviser.

21. The introduction of Regency Administration is an unique event in the history of the Jasdan State and the second instance of its kind in this Province, where, the principle underlying the resolution of the Chief's Conference relating to minority administration of the Native States, has been adopted and applied. The Rani Saheb feels deeply grateful to the Government for the confidence they have so reposed in her and for thus fulfilling the last wishes of her deceased husband.

The Responsibility.

22. It is due, she feels sincerely, to the kind and liberal policy of the present Government and the sympathetic support of the Agency Officers, that she has been given this opportunity of conducting the Administration of the Taluka as Regent. She realises well that she has, as Regent, to bear great responsibilities both to the subjects and the Government and that she must render a satisfactory account of the State affairs during the minority of her son. It is firmly believed that with the kind support of Government, the continued help and

sympathy of the Political Officers, the loyal co-operation of the State servants and the good will of her subjects, she will succeed, as hitherto, in properly discharging her responsible duties as Regent.

Previous years promises fulfilled.

23. One more primary new school has been opened during the year under report, bringing the total to 16, compared to 9 in 1919.

All the Kathi boys and girls of educable age have joined the schools as was decided last year, and this will have a salutary effect in eventually making primary education compulsary, which is also free.

The success of the Experiment of Gam Panchayat has induced the State to extend it to another village duriug the year under report and further success will lead to the extension of this privilege in more villages.

The temple is almost finished and will be dedicated to worship in the course of a few months. As reported previously the Regent Rani Saheb has, with characteristic foresight, set apart a sum of Rs. 40,000 for its permanent maintenance.

No farm for sale of liquor is granted, and exemplary punishment in a few cases of detection has had a salutary effect.

In Jasdan and Vinchhia people are given ownership right over building sites. This privilege is extended to all the villages of the State and is appreciated by the people.

Some features of State Administration retained.

24. As previously reported such features of State Administration under the late Chief have been maintained which enable the subjects to get justice done to them at less cost, and more expeditiously and which help to strengthen the feelings of loyalty and devotion in them towards the State and its Ruler and which offer little scope of mischief to the State Officials against the poor subjects of the State.

Encouragement to private settlement of petty disputes and family feuds.

25. The old system of settling petty disputes and family dissensions out of Court is encouraged and in case any person honestly approaches the Regent Rani Saheba or the Adviser for redress in such matters, reasonable effort is made to settle the matter. In almost all instances such efforts at mediation have proved successful and the poor people are saved the cost and time of petty litigation, besides preserving domestic harmony

In case the parties prefer to have recourse to a court of law they are at liberty to do so.

Family and other disputes among the subordinate land-holders also settled privately and amicably.

26. The Kathi landholders whether alienees, Bhayats or Mulgirasias, being of the same tribe and family as the Ruling family of Jasdan, have for all these years looked upon the Chief as their patron and have always sought direct relief from the Chief as head of the Kathi family in all *inter se* disputes. The Regent Rani Saheba, being anxious to uphold the traditions of the family and the good name of the Kathis, is always glad to see that their household disputes ars settled privately and in the case they or their family members approach her for help such help is being extended to them.

The old system of recovery of State dues by instalments etc. maintained

27. Similarly due consideration is extended to circumstances which reasonably demand a relief in the matter of recovery of arrears of State dues and no undue pressure is exerted for such recovery. In such cases adequate relief is granted by giving them more time for payment or where necessary the payment is allowed to be made by instalments. In the case of such Bhayats etc., who are unable to pay regularly the charges for school etc., in their village the Darbar makes the payment to the staff on their behalf in the first instance and then after settling the account, recovers the same by instalments.

In some cases School charges paid by the State in first instance and then recovered by instalments.

Marriage, divorce and such disputes among the low castes settled amicably.

28. The lower caste people such as Kolis, Vaghris etc., as also cultivators have always had the privilege of approaching the Chief for settlement of inter caste and family disputes such as restitution of conjugal rights, payment of dowry divorce and remarriage, excommunication etc., and the same consideration is extended to them now. Such disputes are, wherever practicable, settled amicably by the Adviser personally or through a sympathetic and responsible Officer of the State.

The advantage of encouraging amicable settlements out of Court.

29. These matters appear small but they are the very matters which create strong sentimental feelings which are prone to assume large and therefore grave proportions, and which if not privately or amicably settled, leave behind them traces of bitterness and ill feeling, inciting the uneducated yet extremely sentimental people sometimes to violence and vengeance.

The private settlement of such personal, household and touchy matters by the Ruler or a State Officer commanding the respect and confidence of the subjects, goes a great way towards maintaining the family peace and good will. It tends to avert, more decidedly, the inevitably evil consequencss of a law suit and decree, saves the parties from unavoidable exposure, from, which they instinctively shrink and affords ample scope for forgetting and forgiving the past.

Food at the Darbari kitchen and house accomodations for the menial servants.

30. The time honoured practice of maintaing a kitchen for poor low paid servants of the State, including personal attendants both males and females, has been continued during the admnistration with much advantage. Besides food, they are given clothing and quarters to live in as also suitable cash allowance. The system has the advantage of securing contentment and a loyal adherance to their master.

Help to the disabled and the Poor.

31. The time honoured practice of giving doles in cash, kind and clothing to such of the State subjects as are unable to make a living either through physical disability, destitution or decrepit old age, without invidious distinction of caste or creed, has beeu continued. Thus many a Purda Lady and men and women who would shrink from public begging and prefer starvation or death to begging get State assistance and gratefully bless the State and the Rulers. The advantage of distributing such doles at the homes of the recepients instead of maintaining a central institution are obvious. The number of persons receiving such help is 50 and the expenditure on this account comes to about Rs. 2500. This will explain the entire absence of street begging throughout the Taluka.

Storing grass and grain (Juwari).

32. The old system of storing all surplus grass is revived and about 47,03,594 lbs., have been stored, by last year, since the Taluka was taken under Administration in June 1919. This year 10,00000 lbs. more have been stacked by the State. Tho total stock thus reserved comes to 57,03,594 lbs. This stock would serve as an insurance against a fodder famine. The cultivators also are induced and encouraged to save and store surplus fodder with the same object and they have by now stored 4,49,74240 lbs. of their own.

Juwari is also now stored in pits as it is a grain which lasts longest and is the staple food of the labouring classes. Such stock would be a great

asset in the hands of the State in the years of scarcity, when relief has to be provided for human beings and when apart from high prices, the transport difficulties are the greatest.

Veth or forced labour.

33. The abolition of Veth of all kinds is much appreciated by the cultivators, artisans, and labourers alike. The measure has removed a great hardship and disability and is bound to promote industry and greater cordial feelings.

Petty levies in Jasdan abolished.

34. Similarly the abolition of petty levies by the Kotwal at Jasdan and certain Bawas, Mujwars etc., and the disappearance of consequent annoyances is appreciated by the poor people who bring different kinds of articles for sale in the market.

Sale of liquor prohibited

35. No further license was given for the sale of liquor during the year under report, and deterent punishment, in detected cases of illicit importation has had a salutary effect. The loss of Rs. 1300 per annum in revenue is considered by the Regent Rani Saheb as trifling compared to the benefit to the poor Rayats who being away from temptation, can now afford to spend the money wasted on drink, after better food and better clothing and more sober habits besides, would save them from degradation and vice.

Village Panchayat.

36. As reported last year, the system of Village Panchayat, for which special rules of a simple nature have been framed, has been introduced in two select villages. The experiment is proving a success and the system has been extended in one more village during the year under report. But, before the people of this new village could be induced to undertake their duties the same amount of patient talking and explanation was necessary. Those who are called upon to work do not escape jealousy and the workers have a natural shrinking at their decisions on their own brethern in society.

I am still not in a position to express a definite opinion, but, I find that they are doing useful work, more especially in settling domestic and social complaints, to the satisfaction of the parties concerned and much to the relief of the people at large. For, often and often, these petty complaints have been the cause of annoyance and loss to the village people by distruction of their crop or burning of their hay ricks, in the futile hope that the village leaders would interfere and bring about settlement.

The Regent Rani Saheb is anxiously watching the progress of the experiment.

Rules for the relief of indebted agriculturists.

37. The introduction of this measure on the lines of the Agriculturists Relief Act is reported to have benefited the cultivators, in no small degree, and the relief so afforded, will go a great way to free them from the clutches of the usurious money lenders.

Ownership over building sites granted to the State subjects.

38. The right of ownership of land for building sites was conceded to all the villages of the Taluka last year. Except in towns, the villagers are found slow to take advantage of this concession. Villagers require a lead to begin, and where such leads are given by trades people, be he Bania or a Mahomadan, the simple villagers follow the lead. It is believed, in course of time, full advantage will be taken of this liberal concession.

Police.

39. The police force which was organized nearly three years ago, is being regularly drilled and trained to dc their legitimate duties. They are, I am glad to state, doing their work well and efficiently. There are nearly 100 men in the force and they cost the State about Rs. 25000 per annum. The work of the Police is detailed in Chapter III.

That there was no dacoity committed within the limits of the Taluka shows the vigilence of the Police.

The Police co-operated with a will with the Police of the neighbouring States, and the Agency. And when the Superintendent of the Agency Police, Kathiawar, was in hot persuit, the State gave him all the assistance including 12 saddle horses.

Similarly in a concerted action, in which the British, Agency, and State Polices took part, Jasdan had again snpplied 12 saddle horses and one motor car, and has recently subscribed to the fund. raised for giving rewards to persons who may help in leading to the arrest of the leaders and members of the gang.

Education.

40. The Education Department is entrusted to the State since 1915 A. D. The necessary details are mentioned in chapter VII. The service is made attractive by increase in pay, and proportionate contribution towards the Provident Fund by the State. The cost of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 13392,

compared to Rs. 5316 in 1918, which will give an idea of the liberal policy adopted by the Regent Rani Saheb for the improvement of the lot of teachers and the spread of education.

Provident Fund.

41. The State has undertaken to contribute an amount equal to that paid by a teacher, towards the Provident Fund. Thus the employee gets double the amount contributed by himself plus the accumulated interest. The teachers were not slow to take advantage of this concession and 6 teachers are now on the Roll of Provident Fund, the State contributing Rs. 153–12–0 per annum. The amount will increase with the increase in the number of teachers joining the Fund.

Scholarships.

42. The system of granting scholarship to deserving students is not only maintained but the amounts have been considerably increased, during the year under report. Scholarships to the extent of Rs. 1116 are given as under, as compared to Rs. 528 in the year before:—

Rs. 20 per month to a Kathi Student studying at the Arts College Bhavnagar.

Rs. 15 per month to another Kathi student studying in the High School at Rajkot.

Rs. 40 per month are given to maintain two students at the Babra Hostel.

Two scholarships of Rs. 5 per month and of Rs. 4 per month are given to students for further study, including one to a female student studying at the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

Provision for Sports

43. Gymnasium requisites and other necessaries for sports and physical exercise are provided in important schools.

Boy Scouts.

A troop of 16 has been raised as Boy Scouts and Mr. Kanji Bhaishanker was sent to Lonavla Camp for taking lessons as Scout Master. The youngsters are taking keen interest in scouting and enjoy the outing. It is a small beginning but the movement promises to prove a success. The advantages are too well known for me to recount them here.

Medical Examination of students.

44. In the year under report the system of physical examination of the school children and students has been maintained and the Medical Officer of the State is enjoined to visit the schools and examine the students once every month.

The Revenue Department.

45. The Revenue Department is under an Officer designated the Revenue Officer who is assisted by Vahivatdars. The Vahivat of each tappa or division is done by two joint Vahivatdars, and they have, under guidance of the Revenue Officer, worked well, and it has been testified to by the Hazur Accounts Officer in his audit memo. The Political Agent has also been pleased to record his appreciation of the good work of the Revenue Officer. The Regent Rani Saheb has recognized the work of the Revenue Officer and some of the Vahivatdars by giving them Poshaks on the occasion of the birth day of Darbar Shri Ala Khachar, in October last.

Tagavi advanced after due inquiry.

46. The grant of Tagavi is now regulated by the necessities of each case and such amount is granted as is, after due inquiry, found necessary.

47. Recoveries of Tagavi are made after leaving sufficient grains with the culitvators to last them till new grains come in. It is due to this considerate policy of recovering Tagavi that many of the cultivators have freed themselves from the State debt, and the Revenue Department was able to easily recover arrears of Tagavi and outstanding to the extent of Rs. 23,094. It is also due in a great measure to this policy that very few cultivators now stand in need of Tagavi for food etc, and fewer still have to borrow from the professional money lenders.

Recovery of Tagavi on better lines.

Resulting advantages to the State and cultivation.

Khalas now ready early.

48. The Revenue Department and the cultivators have now realised the necessity and advantages of getting the Khalas ready early. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that the cultivators and the Revenue Department have this time also exerted themselves well. The Khalas of Agtar crops were ready and weighed out this year before the 15th of January, nearly two months earler than before and month in advance of the scheduled date sanctioned under the rules applied to managed estates. The weighing of the Khalas of Pachhatar crops this year has commenced in the last week of February 1923 and it cannot now take longer than the 10th April 1923 to finish the khalas in the whole State.

49. It is also satisfactory to be able to state that the Revenue Department and the cultivators have now realised the advisability of keeping clean and neat the floor of the khalas. This secures grain, all free from dust, gravel etc., and the better quality of grain when offered for sale secures better prices. This is a great advantage to the cultivators themselves in case they are in a position to sell their share or part of the share.

The floors of the Kholawad now kept neat and clean.

50. The cultivators are a class proverbially conservative and would hesitate long before acting up to better advice and reform the time honoured practices of cultivation, manure etc. In Jasdan the cultivators had almost forgotten the utility and value of collecting good manure in sufficient quantities which is all the more necessary owing to the easy facilities for irrigation afforded by the large Tank in Jasdan. Continued and pressing efforts made to induce them to systemetically collect sufficient manure and to supplement their want by raising green manure seem now to bear fruit. During the year under report the Abadi Officer had raised and utilized green manure for his experimental farm and this practical experiment has impressed the utility of green manure on the cultivators, some of whom raised such manure and utilized it for suger-cane crops. It is hoped that the cultivators have now realized in their own interest and the responsible officers of the Revenue Department will take still greater pains to impress on them, the absolute necessity of collecting sufficient dry manure and supplementing the deficiency by raising green manure. To enable the cultivators to use as much manure as is necessary for the crop and to encourage the systematic manuring of fields it is arranged to supply dry manure to cultivators at very cheap rates. They are also given proprietory right over Babul trees so that they can have free fuel, and thus save cow-dung for manure, which was partly consumed as fuel. I regret to note that some of the cultivators are misusing the concession by converting the cow-dung saved into cakes and selling them. I would call it perversity on the part of cultivators, for they are not so ignorant, as not to realize the advantages of manuring their soil and when the State affords them the facilities they seem to be loath to take advantage of those facilities. Strict orders have now been issued against cow-dung being so wasted by a cultivator.

Collection of dry Manure and raising green manure.

51. In the Alansagar Tank at Jasdan considerable quantities of silt are available for manuring purposes. Though nothing is charged by the State the cultivators are found

Tank silt as manure.

too indolent to take advantage of this sailt which is the best manure. They realize that the silt is the best fertilizer and that it renovates the very soil of the fields which is their mainstay, but are too apathetic to take advantage of it. Education and practical demonstration near their homes would seem to be the only remedy which may be trusted to reconcile them with reformed methods of cultivation, manuring etc.

Sanitation in towns and villages.

52. The Municipal arrangements for Jasdan and Vinchhia have been revised and the staff increased with the satisfactory result that the towns are now kept more clean and healthy. In villages greater attention is now paid to cleanliness and removal of filth etc. People are not allowed now to throw or gather dirt and filth on the streets which are cleansed by local sweepers. Manure used to be collected in heaps, at all vacant spaces all about the village streets. This is now prohibited and the cultivators are enjoined to collect the manure and daily sweepings in convenient places. The village wells are also kept clean. Some of the villages now present a more cleanly appearance. The Talatis, Police Patels and Vahivatdars are held responsible to keep the villages clean. One good result of the introduction of villages Panchayat in Galiana and Nani Aniali has to be noted that the villagers need little goading to keep it fairly clean.

Agriculture and Plantation.

53. Special care and attention is bestowed on agriculture and plantation The process of raising green manure is continued ; and the cultivators are induced to adopt the same. The cultivation of Mauritious and Poona Sugar cane, on scientific method, was done on a larger scale, and the cultivators have beguu to realize the advantage of the method, though they are slow to adopt it. The mango plantation is thriviug, though I cannot say the same thing about Babul plantation. The difficulty is to guard them in their early growth against sheep and goats.

Mangoes, and other fruit trees such as Bananas, oranges, sweet limes, chikus, pomegranate etc., are thriving and show a healthy growth.

The State gardens also continue to receive careful attention.

Public works.

54. Mr. Vanmalidas P. Parekh L. C. E., continued as State Engineer during the year under report, and worked with his usual zeal, integrity aud efficiency.

The Temple is almost completed and has so far cost Rs. 19,750.

The suburb is well laid out, with proper roads which have cost the State Rs. 2912.

A new well has been sunk and built at a cost of Rs. 1150, in the suburb, and the water found is both good and sufficient.

Servants quarters, in the new suburb are now completed and they have cost Rs. 9000.

The retaining wall on the river and the new road will be completed before the monsoon, and the total cost is estimated at Rs. 26,418 Though yet in progress carts have already begun to take advantage of this wide and shorter road, in preference to the tortuous lane leading to the station gate.

The other work in progress is the Zanana quarters in the Darbargadh.

The Suburb of Jasdan.

55. It is satisfactory to note that, the new suburb, which is named Vajsur Gadh, after the late deceased Chief, is developing and houses are now springing up. In order to encourage stone buildings the State has accorded concession in the shape of remission of royalty on stones, which could be obtained in large quantities throughout the State limits. As a further encouragement the labouring classes and others, who till now had not the right to own lands, have been conceded the right, and land is offered for sale to these people at a nominal price. It is gratifying to note that they are availing themselves of the concession and purchasing sites and constructing houses.

Town Improvement.

56. The town improvement scheme is in progress, and the widening of the roads is appreciated. New buildings and shops are constructed on that portion of the road which is completed, and it has had the effect of raising the value of the property situated on this newly constructed road.

Compensation assessed by non-officials.

57. A committee of local residents composed of non-officials has been appointed to assess compensation to owners of houses and sites which have to be acquired under the improvement scheme. The Deputy Kamdar works as President of the committee. Compensation is given in land or cash or both according to the wishes of the owner of a dispossessed house. The working of the committee in a dispassionate manner with an open mind and fairness in assessing compensation had disarmed opposition and secured smooth working. As a result, there has yet been received no appeal over the committee's decision and the administration's best thanks are due to this committee.

58. The Account staff, trained to the revised system of accounts, which has superseded the old irregular method, is working well. Daily as well as monthly accounts are now regularly posted under the various Budget heads with the necessary vouchers and chilans to support the entries. The double lock system has been introduced and maintained.

The State Accounts. Treasury.

59. The State maintains a Kothar and most of the necessary articles including rations for the kitchen, prisoners, State animals etc., are supplied from this Kothar. The arrangement is economical as the necessary supplies are drawn from the State's share of Vaje. The grass and fuel are similarly stored, for which separate contracts are given. The system of supplying nothing without a chit (indent) from the head of the various departments has been introduced and enforced. These chits are checked by the Kothar Controller and nothing is now supplied by the Kothar unless the chit is passed and signed by the controller. The supplies from the local market or outside are purchased at auctions held in the presence of the Controller. The traders are required to submit their bills regularly and payment is made to them every month after the vouchers are passed for payment by the Treasury Officer. A sum, sufficient to cover miscellaneous and petty supply bills, is sanctioned as Permanent advance to the Kothar and payments are now made in the first instance from this advance and it is recouped every month by tendering receipted vouchers to the Treasury. Regular accounts are now maintained at the Kothar and there is thus secured a reliable means to check and test the balance of the Kothar articles. Previously the Kothar did not maintain a balance sheet. The same has been introduced and maintained as recommended by the Hazur Accounts Officer, Kathiawar Agency. The regular books also now contain the account showing receipt, disbursement and balance per each article at the Kothar. The balance is examined, tested and certified by a committee of local traders every month.

Kothar.

60. The Hazur Accounts Officer Khan Bahadur Framroz Sorabji Master inspected and audited the State accounts in May last and it is gratifying to note from his remarks that he is well satisfied with the work, turned out in accordance with his instructions of previous years. My sincere thanks are due to Khan Bahadur Framroz Sorabji Master for the pains he takes — while here — in actually educating the members of different Departments in the matter of maintaining systematic accounts, and as his inspection memo shows his labours are bearing fruit.

Audit of the State Accounts.

61. The work of Revenue Survey is carried on by a staff of 6 surveyors under the able supervision of the State Surveyor Mr. Tribhovandas. One village was completely and two were partially surveyed during the year under report.

Revenue Survey and preservation of boundary.

The State Surveyor has, besides, to attend to the settlement of boundary disputes, with adjoining foreign jurisdictions, and it is gratifying to note that he has brought about many an old and vexatious dispute to a satisfactory conclusion.

62. The ancient practice of alienating lands for service seems to have been extensively followed by the Jasdan Chiefs and the majority of Pasaitas and mounted men and some of the officials are holders of such alienated lands. In the old days when mutual aid and protection against a more powerful enemy was required, these landholders formed a very useful asset of the State and helped to ward off encroachment on State possessions. They attended generally on the person of their Chief and performed, as they do now, such service as they were asked to. They ore mostly Kathis and are now utilized as soldiers, message bearers, and as guard both in the personal service of the Chief and in the villages.

The Alienees.

63. There is a great number of such alienees in the State and their holdings have been neither measured nor demarcated. Cases of encroachment on State lands by alienees and land holders come to light. In order to set this right it is necessary to measure and check all alienated holdings and to demarcate them with boundary marks, and to definitely settle their liabilities and duties.

Demarcation of alienated lands.

64. The State has the right, under the agreement with Bhavnagar, to purchase an eight anna share of the Botad Jasdan Section of the Bhavnagar Railway. The option of purchase has to be exercised within 12 years which period expires in 1925. There is a proposal for the extension of this branch to Rajkot and will be shared by Jasdan with others. This extension and the completion of the Dhandhuka Dholka line, linking Jasdan with Ahmedabad on one side and Rajkot on the other, both very large markets, will considerably help in developing the territory and expanding trade.

Botad Jasdan Railway & extension

65, Colonel W. M. P. Wood C. I. E., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, paid a short visit to Jasdan at the end of January last. He went over the town, noting improvements made and proposed to be made, and visiting Public Instuit

Visit of distinguished persons.

tions like the Schools and Hospital. He visited the Darbargadh and the newly laid suburb, and made valuable suggestions.

Majar A. S. Meek, then Political Agent in charge of Gohilwad Prant, also paid a flying visit in August last, and took keen interest in the developement and progress made, during the last three years. He had an interview with the Regent Rani Saheb, who was residing at Hingolgadh.

Mr. Turner, Principal Rajkumar College, Rajkot, had brought a party of Boy Scouts, which included the three Jasdan Kumars, on an excursion trip and the young Scouts mightily enjoyed the trip, attending on themselves, without any outside assistance, while in camp.

The Rani Saheb had an interview with Colonel W. M. P. Wood C. I. E., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar at the Kothi, in January last.

Visit of the minor Darbar Shri Alā Khachar and his brothers to Thana Devli.

66. The Minor Darbar Shri Ala Khachar with his brothers attended the installation Darbar of Darbar Shri Amra Vala of Thana Devli in October last, and thus cemented the cordial relations existing between the two houses.

Accident to Regent Rani Saheba and her trip to Bombay for medical advice.

67. I regret to record a motor accident resulting in the Regent Rani Saheb breaking both the bones of her left fore-arm, and her mother Bai Shri Coowerbai receiving a severe cut on the forehead. Unfortunately the bones were not properly set as was revealed by an X Ray photo, taken in December last at Bombay, and will leave a permanent defect.

Donation to Red Cross.

68. A sum of Rs. 1241/8 including a subscription of Rs. 241/8 from the public was sent as a donation to the Red Cross Fund. Besides Rs. 1000 in cash, the State gave two buffaloes, and offered to re-purchase them at Rs. 500. They were put to auction, and were sold for Rs. 600.

Birthday Anniversary of the minor Darbar.

69. The birth-day anniversary of the minor Darbar was celebrated as usual on Kartak Sud 8. Mr. and Mrs. Turner attended the Darbar, as distinguished guests.

Exhibition of sugar cane and cereals.

70. The occasion was availed of to hold an exhibition of the different varieties of Sugar-cane, Wheat, Bajri and Juvari, produced in the State and best samples were awarded prizes, at the Public Darbar held for the occasion. The selection was left to a Committee of cultivators, who did their work well and impartially.

71. Another commendable feature observed on this occasion was the Regent's appreciation of approved services by the presentation of Poshaks to State servants and others, mostly from her private purse. This public recognition of service lends zest to the servants in the discharge of public duty and encourages others to exert themselves to produce good work to win similar recognition.

Appreciation of approved services

72. Mr. Nasarwanji B. Damri having completed the age of 55 on 7th August has retired from Government service, but the Regent Rani Saheb having expressed a wish that he should continue as Adviser, he has done so with the approval of Agent to the Governor.

The personnel of Administration.

Mr. Chhelshanker L. Baxshi B. A. LL. B. worked as Sir Nyayadhish and Deputy Kamdar. He alss worked as Kothar controller for ten months and Educational Officer of the State. Mr. Becharlal B. Jhala continued as Revenue Officer through out the year. Mr. Vanmalidas P. Parekh L. C. E. continued as State Engineer. Mr. Suryashanker B. Vaidya, District Pleader worked as Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate, Jasdan. He is now entrusted with the work of Kothar Controller also. Mr. R. T. Nikte B. A. worked through out the year as Hazur Shirestedar.

73. Government have been pleased to publicly recognize the regency Administration of the Regent Rani Saheba Bai Shri Kamri Bai by bestowing the honour of **Kaiser-I-Hind** Gold Medal, which was announced in the honours list of 1st January 1923. It was an occasion of rejoicing in the State, and the Rani Saheb was the recipient of congratulations from His Excellency the Governor, of Bombay through his Private Secretary, the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and many Ruling Princes, Officers and many of her friends and Advisers, including Sir Evan Maconochie. The Rani Saheb has evinced sincere interest in all that is for the benefit of the State, the Ryots and the minor Chief, and the present recognition of her successful work is gratefully appreciated. The Kathiawar Times commenting on the New years honours wrote as under:—

The Regent Rani Saheba.

"**Kaiser-I-Hind** — The Regent Rani Saheba of Jasdan, Ba Shri Kamri "Bai deserves to be warmly congratulated for the liberal way in which "she manages the affairs of Jasdan during the minority of her son "Darbar Shri Ala Khachar. We have as a Journalist always noted "that the happy combination of a Chief and his principal adviser goes "a great way in aiding the progress of States and Talukas. In Jasdan

"there is this happy combination as Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji "Damri, the Adviser commands the full confidence of the Regent Rani "Saheba. The several Administration reports, which we have in our "columns commented upon in our issues bear ample testimony to the "solid work now being done at Jasdan. There is no public or philan-"thropic work in Kathiawar which has gone without a hearty and "warm response from the Regent Saheba. The bestowl of the Kaiser-"I-Hind Medal is therefore quite just in the nature of things and we "hope that the Regent Saheba shall have further distinctions when she "in near future relinquishes the charge of her stewardship to her son "who is rapidly finishing his education at the Rajkumar College."

CHAPTER II

REVENUE OR LAND ADMINISTRATION.

74. The State is divided into two principal divisions or Mahals viz. Jasdan and Vinchhia. Each Mahal is divided into smaller areas for Revenue Administration, called Tappas, of which 4 are under Jasdan and 3 under Vinchhia. The Vahivat of each Tappa is done by joint Vahivatdars one of whom has generally been a Kathi. The State owns grass vidis which are managed by two special Vahivatdars. The Revenue Officer and Vahivatdars are entrusted with purely revenue work and are invested with no civil or criminal powers. They are not allowed to collect directly the revenue dues which are remitted by the cultivators and others directly to the State treasury under an advice memo from the Vahivatdar concerned.

Revenue Administration.

75. All cultivators are tenants-at-will and they have no right of alienating their holding either by way of mortgage or sale, except for such lands as have been absolutely made over to them for irrigation under wells constructed by them at their own cost.

Cultivators are tenants-at-will.

In order however to ensure the continuity of occupancy rights in the same family, the lands are allowed to be occupied heriditarily among the male descendants of the original holder and if the descendants choose to divide the land in their possession they are permitted to do so and such divided shares are separately registered in the vahivat books as their distinct and exclusive holdings. The cultivators therefore are for all practical purposes secure and safe in their holdings.

But heriditary occupancy secured.

Revenue collected on Bhagbatai system.

76. The Revenue collections are regulated on the well known Bhagbatai system under which the produce is divided between the State and cultivators. The state takes a fourth share in the monsoon crops and a fifth share in the irrigated crops but Vighoti is levied on such crops as sugar-cane, vegitable etc,. Santi vero is also levied from the cultivators at varying rates and is recovered in two instalments. The vaje and vero collection is based on the chokhabhag system.

Irrigation Tanks.

77. There are four irrigation tanks in the State with an estimated maximum capacity of irrigating nerely 22,700 acres of land. The largest of these tanks is the Alansagar tank near Jasdan. It was constructed in the time of late Darbar Shri Ala Khachar as a relief work in the great famine of 1900 A. D. It has a catchment area of 25 square miles and a capacity to irrigate about 11000 acres of land. The other tanks are the Rajawadla tank, capacity of irrigating 8500 acres. Panelia, 1560 acres and Rewania, 1664 acres of land.

Wells.

78. Wells are the other source of irrigation. The State has realized the value of irrigation and besides constructing tanks, given encouragement to the sinking of wells to the cultivators by the introduction of the system of granting the ownership right of the well and 15 Vighas of land under it, which he could sell or dispose of at will when he sinks a well with his own capital. This practice does not seem to prevail any where else in Kathiawar. As a further encouragement to an enterprizing cultivator he is permitted to sink a well on land in the occupation of another provided the latter is unwilling to do so himself and if the operation is successful, he receives a plot from the other's land of such extent as could be sufficiently watered from the new well. By this arrangement not only the sinking of new wells is encouraged but the land passes from the hands of less to those of the more enterprizing cultivators. As the cultivator already in occupation has the option to dig the well himself, this practice is not felt as a hardship.

Ownership granted over 15 Bighas of land to cultivator sinking a well at his own cost.

79. The wells, where tank water is available had been falling into disuse and the cultivators had reduced the number of bullocks. This had the effect of reducing the supply of manure as well as timely and proper ploughing of the soil which is getting deteriorated. The cultivators have come to realize the danger and it is now being remedied. In order to en-

courage the construction of Pakka wells the State is lending by way of Tagavi the necessary money at low rate of interest to the cultivators and if the well is sunk by the cultivator with his own labour or at his own cost he is in such cases granted exemption for one year from the payment of Vaje share to the State in crops which he raises by irrigation from this well.

Encouragement to build pacca wells.

80. The maintenance of wells is not only necessary as an insurance against famine but continuous irrigation by Tank water has, perhaps for want of proper manuring and excessive use of water tended to the deterioration of the soil. The alternate use of well and tank water has been found to balance the bad effects. To ensure therefore the maintenance of existing wells it is decided not to supply tank water to a cultivator possessing a well unless the well water is properly utilized for irrigation and unless it is shown that an excess supply of water is needed for further irrigation. This had the desired effect and cultivators have during the year under report fully utilized well water for irrigation. They have also seen the wisdom of adding to their agricultural stock bullocks, etc. to enable them fully to utilize the well water. The total number of wells, during the year, was 1579 that is 14 more than last year. Of these 1280 are Cutcha and 299 are Pakka wells.

Supply of Tank water regulated so as to induce use of well water.

Number of wells.

81. Special attention is being paid to the raising of food grains as they supply food and fodder as well.

82. The cultivators have realized the benefit of raising rich crop like sugarcane and there were nearly 1225 sugarcane plantations (covering 402 acres of land against 405 acres of land last year), during the year under report. Enterprising cultivators are trying with different kinds of sugarcane and they are being given every encouragement to improve the crop. There are great possibilities for the development of this industry but the question as to which kind of cane produces relatively greater amount of Gud at less cost, has yet to be settled but it appears that Poona and Mauritious promise better results than Sindhi and other local varieties. In order to guide the cultivators by demonstration, the State has started an Experimental farm, where Poona, Mauritious and Sindhi canes were raised. The cultivators were taken from time to time to this plantation. They were shown first the method of proper and deep ploughing with Iron Ploughs, the use of mechanical labour for making trenches, the approved and careful

Sugarcane.

Experimental farm processes shown to the cultivators.

mode of sowing, and explained what advantage it had over their haphazard way in a great saving of seed. Then stage by stage they were made acquainted with the system of trench watering, covering the cane as they grow up with mounds of earth which protected them from falling on one side, subsequent treatment with sulphate of ammonia followed by manuring with the residue of castor seeds ખોળ and testing them when ripe and then they were shown how by removing the dirt from the juice when boiled it added to the brightness of the Gud which fetches higher prices than ordinary ones.

Inducement to Cultivators.

83. Cultivators have taken keen interest in the process and some of them have promised to adopt the system. One realises that these class of men take long to overcome their prejudices and it is decided to repeat the experiments year after year. Perseverance is sure to be rewarded by the universal adoption of the system in the State much to the benifit of the cultivators. As an inducement the system of annual award of prizes to the best growers, on the birth-day of the minor Darbar is introduced, and prizes were won by half a dozen cultivators last year.

The sytem of Upper wadia cultivation stopped.

84. The practice of allowing State cultivators to cultivate alienee's land was, as reported last year, put a stop to. The alienees had suffered most, for, the proportion of their share of Vaje compared unfavourably with that of the State. Naturally cultivators neglected the alienee's lands and paid greater attention to State holdings, which also suffered owing to possession of land in excess of what one could reasonably cultivate with the means at one's disposal. The experience of one year has proved the wisdom of the step. The prohibition has tended to increase the number of cultivators, bullocks etc., in the State and also tended to improve the lands held by the alienees.

Encouragement to grow Ketki hedges round the fields.

85. The fields are unprotected by hedges with the result that standcrops are exposed to stray cattle, and passers-by find it easy to pilfer. These bordering on country cart tracts, further stand in danger of being cut up by passing carts. The cultivators are induced to put up hedges and Ketki is recommended. It has further the advantage over an ordinary hedge of arresting the washing away in fields besides having a commercial value in as much as it brings in more price than even cotton.

Steps to improve the breed of cattle.

86. The cattle in this part of Kathiawar were once known for their breed and healthy stalwart constitution. The breed has of late been deteriorating and attempts are being made improve the tboreed by the introduction of better stal-

lions. But one is handicapped by the system of any and every kind of pigmy animal being let loose after being branded, which becomes no one's property and which are let loose in the villages and which cannot be got rid of by the villagers without incurring the displeasure of Mahajans, who rightly or wrongly attach religious importance to their right to let such animals roam about at will, thrive on the standing crops of the cultivator and spoil the breed of the cattle.

Sale of milch cattle outside Jurisdiction prohibited.

87. In order to retain the best breed of local cattle and to guard against depletion of the stock, late Ala Khachar, great grand father of the present Minor Chief, prohibited the sale and export of milch cattle outside the jurisdiction of the State and the practice is still in force.

Provision for fodder by cultivators

88. The State used to levy eight annas per santi from the cultivators and the amount so recovered was to form a fund for the supply of fodder to the cattle of the cultivators during a famine. This proved of little benefit to the Ryots. Since the Agency Administration it has been made compulsory on the cultivators to stack surplus fodder. They having realized the benefit of this system have adopted the same. Last year the fodder so conserved was estimated at 10,77,576 maunds (4,31,08,240 lbs.) in 1913 stacks. This year owing to deficient rains and partial failure of Juvari etc., the cultivators had to consume most of the new stock in feeding their cattle and the addition that could be made to the reserve stock, was of 46,650 maunds. i. e. 18,66,000 lbs. The total fodder stacked by the cultivators upto date thus comes to 12,36,856 maunds or 4,49,74,240 lbs.

Provision for human relief.

89. Until very recently the State used to store juvari in pits, and this stock was greatly serviceable in times of famine requiring human relief. This system has been revived. As reported last year the total juvari stored in pits was 19664 maunds. The new crop of juvari this year was below the normal and it was not possible to spare any Juvari for storage. The total amount of Juwar stored thus remains the same as last year.

Uncultivated land.

90. As reported last year there is little land lying waste in the State. Such land is situated far away from the village limits and being by the edge of the Hills the soil is poor Cultivators are not induced to take this up.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

91. Appendix II enumerates the various regulations enacted for the State and those applied to the State. In the absence of local rules or laws the spirit of the British Indian laws is generally followed by the State Courts.

Military force.

92. The State maintains no military force and does not possess arms for the use of such force but has five guns of which two are serviceable and are used for the purposes of salute only (Appandix III).

Police.

93. A regular Police force has been created since November 1919 and the sanctioned strength of the Police is as under:—

1. Superintendent of Police.
2. Two fouzdars one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia.
3. Two Jamadars.
4. Four writing constables.
5. 86 Constables

Mounted Police.

94. There is no regular mounted police but the services of 67 horsemen are utilized as mounted police. Of these, 16 are called Barigars, of whom 6 are stipendiary and 10 get pay besides land. The remaining 51 serve with their own horses and render service in lieu of land. These sowars do escort duty when the Chief or his family members move out of Jasdan.

Arabs.

95. Besides the regular police and the sowars the State maintains the service of 29 Arabs. They are retained as irregular police and do duty as treasury guards and keep watch and ward at the Zanana palace gates, and the Jamdarkhana. There are also police patels and pasaitas doing duty as village police and most of the latter enjoy lands in lieu of service. As reported last year the old illiterate Patels have been replaced by literate and paid police patels.

Village Police.

96. The foot police is not yet adequately and properly armed expect for the ten breach loading guns supplied last year by the Government. The sowars carry their own swords and use state lances on ceremonial occasion. Appendix IV gives the required details of the police force.

97. The work of the police department is shown in Appendix V and though it shows a slight improvement it cannot be called satisfactory. There is an increase in the number of offences, and the percentage of conviction for the year under report was 50 as against 46·25 last year. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property this year is 34·72 as against 3·71 last year It is however to be regreted that the large theft committed in 1921 still remains undetected.

Courts of Justice and their powers.

98. Since the introduction of the Regency administration the Courts of the State exercise the same powers of the Taluka as they did in the life time of the late Chief as detailed below:—

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Criminal Justice.

1 The Magistrate's Court at Vinchhia (powers raised during Agency management from third to those of the second class).

2 The First Class Magistrate's Court at Jasdan with powers to commit cases to the Chief Court of Criminal Sessions, Kathiawar.

3 The Court of Sar Nyayadhish.

(a) powers to try offences punishable with sentences beyond two years and upto seven years imprisonment.

(b) To hear appeals from the subordinate courts.

4 The Hazur Court, (now presided over by the Adviser to the Regent).

(a) Appeals from the subordinate courts.

(b) Full jurisdiction of the Taluka in criminal matters.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Civil Justice.

1 The Court of the Nyayadhish at Vinchhia. This Court was opened year before last and hears original suits upto Rs. 500.

2 The Court of the Nyayadhish at Jasdan hears original suits of the value of Rs. 2000 and under.

3 The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.

(a) Exercises the full original Civil Jurisdiction of the Taluka that is, for suits upto Rs. 20,000.

(b) Hears appeals from the decisions of the subordinate courts.

(c) Exercises original jurisdiction in Giras matters.

(4) The Hazur Court.

Appellate and revisional powers over the decisions of the lower courts and full jurisdiction of the Taluka in Civil matters.

Appeals to the Agency during Regency

By Notification No. 65 dated 2nd November 1920 published at page 327 of the Agency Gazette these courts exercise the Taluka Jurisdiction as above during the Regency, subject to the condition that a further appeal from the appellate or original decision of the highest court (i. e. the Hazur Court) lies to the Judicial Assistant in Civil and Criminal matters and to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar in political matters.

The work of the Criminal Courts.

99. The work of the Criminal Courts is detailed in appendices VIII and IX. During the year 172 persons were brought to trial before the First Class Magistrate, at Jasdan, and 50 before the Second Class Magistrate at Vinchhia. One was tried on commitment by the Sar Nyayadhish's Court. Of these 63 were convicted, 73 discharged without trial, 77 adquitted, 6 were referred to the Superior Courts and 4 remained to be dealt with.

Work of Civil Courts.

100. Appendix X gives the details of the original work of the Civil Courts. The opening of a Civil Court at Vinchhia affords the needed facility to petty litigants to seek redress in Court. The number of original suits in the Court at Jasdan this year was 68 as against 86 last year and the number of suits filed in the Vinchhia Court was 67 against 93 last year. Thus the total number of original suits filed in the several courts including that of the Sar Nyayadhish was 138 against 180 last year.

Execution of Decrees

101. Appenpix XI gives the particulars showing the progress of execution of decrees during the year under report. The number of applications filed in the year was 92 as against 109 last year. Adding 38 the balance of the last year, the total comes to 130. Of these 129 were disposed of. The result, thus, is very satisfactory.

Appeals.

102. In all 16 appeals were filed during the year. Of these 15 were filed in the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish and 1 in the Hazur Court. Of these 11 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 5 at the close of the year.

Extradition.

103. During the year under report two persons were surrendered to the State on extradition.

104. There are two lock-ups in the State. Of these one is at Jasdan and the other is at Hingolgadh. This latter serves as an additional accommodation for prisoners who could not be housed at Jasdan. When the contemplated new building on the standard model for the jail is constructed at Jasdan, all the prisoners will be confined in one building and the sub-Jail at Hingolgadh would cease. Appendix XIII gives the details about the prisoners etc., in the lock-ups.

Jails.

105. Appendix XIV and XV show the necessary details of the registration work in the State. No separate establishment is maintained for this work. The Deputy Kamdar works as Registration Officer.

Registration.

106. As reported last year the municipal secretary at Jasdan is provided with the necessary staff of peons, sweepers etc., and they are now doing good work. Vinchhia has been provided with a regular establishment under the supervision of the medical man there. Sanitation now receives greater attention and the towns look more clean and healthy. The Municipal work is put under the supervision of the State Medical Officer who could well advise in matters of hygene.

Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

107. The total rainfall during the monsoon of Samvat 1978 was 17 Inches and 22 cents, that is, 12 Inches and 80 cents less than last year and 4 Inches and 72 cents less than the average of the last five years, (Appendix XVII).

Rainfall.

108. Wages and labour continued to be dear. The high cost of living is partially responsible for keeping the wages so dear.

Wages and Labour.

109. The prices of food grains though lower than last year, are still comparatively higher than pre-war times. Appendix XVIII shows the details thereof.

Prices of food.

110. There is no forest in the State though part of it is hilly. There are however vidis which supply the State great quantity of grass. The average outturn of grass is about 25 to 30 lacs lbs. For the last two years the State stacks reserve grass to be utilized during grass famines. It is contemplated to store grass until the total reaches one crore and when that figure is reached, the old grass will be disposed of and the stock replaced by fresh grass in rotation. This will en-

Forest.

sure a sufficient reserve of good grass against a fodder famine, The total grass stacked was 47,03,594 lbs. at the end of last year.

Stacking reserve grass. 1000000 lbs were stacked during the year under report, bringing the total to 57,03,594 lbs. The balance after stacking is reserved for the use of the State animals during the year.

111. Waste unculturable land is being profitably utilized for growing Babul plantation. The advantages are obvious both commercially and economically. It supplies fuel to the people in place of cowdung cakes and thus saves to the cultivators the best ingredient for manure.

Plantation.

It was also noted that good mango trees could be grown in plots of land allowed to remain unused in the proximity of water which could be turned into nice mango groves.

The efforts to sow and rear Babul trees were not being properly appreciated. With some pursuation the cultivators are also induced to grow Babuls in their land and the Regent Rani Saheba has now conferred on them the right of full ownership on such trees. The State has so far succeeded in raising 50,494 new Babul trees.

Babuls.

112. Mango plantation continued to thrive well. Last year 979 mango trees, grafted and others, had been sown and 431 have been added this year making a total of 1410. All these are thriving and look healthy. Experiments are being tried in respect of other productive fruit trees. The Santras, Mosambis, Chikus Pomegranate and Bananas are thriving well and a couple of years hence promise to be a source of revenue.

Mango and other fruit trees.

113. The experiment of raising sugar-cane on scientific lines was repeated this year and is so far successful as to turn out the best of Gud. The outturn is also about 15 per cent more than last year. But the exceptionally low rate, nearly 50 per cent less than last year, is responsible for its not being a business success.

Sugarcane.

Trade and Manufacture 114. There is no manufacture carried on in the State and there is no trade worth mentioning.

115. After three years, one enterprizing individual has come forward to construct a Ginning Factory. He has been given easy terms, by way of encouragement, and one of the conditions is to start a Press within five years. The growth of cotton in the State and the country round is bound to bring in large

Ginning Factory and Press.

quantities for ginning and with a Press. on the spot, traders will find it more convenient and easy to book their pressed goods to Ahmedabad and Bombay. The linking of Ahmedabad by Railway with Botad will give facilities for direct transhipment of goods to Ahmedabad, which would be a great advantage to the traders.

Stone quarries

116. There are good quarries of sand stone, and even black stone in the State limits, and Chunam made here is of an excellent quality. The disabilities due to the imposition of maximum rates of freight on the Botad Jasdan section of the Railway was removed last year and it seems this would in due course open outside markets for the stones. The Railway contractors have this year taken out some quantity of stone and it is hoped the export of this stone will increase in future.

Public Works.

117. Appendix XIX will show that Rs. 55,387-10-5 were spent on original works and Rs. 7,934-10-1 on repairs, the total cost being Rs. 63,322-4-6.

Post & Telegraph.

118. There is one Post Office at Jasdan opened on 1st July 1919. There is no Government Telegraph Office in the State but it is hoped to have a combined one in the near future.

Mint.

119. There is no mint in the State.

General conditiin of the people and cattle

120. The health of the people was satisfactory and so was the condition of cattle both agricultural and others. The details showing the number of each kind of of cattle are given in Appendix XX.

Excise.

121. Excise includes Opium, Bhang, Ganja and country liquor. The sale of country liquor is prohibited since November 1921. The rest fetched Rs. 7,919-9-2. This includes rebate on opium etc.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

122. The total revenue for Samvat 1978 was Rs. 4,61,116 as against Rs. 3,81,945 last year. The total expenditure, excluding Tagavi advancee, comes to Rs. 4,52,747 as against Rs. 4,23,398 last year. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. Instead of allowing to lie unused balance idle, all available surplus cash balance, since the Taluka was taken under management, has been invested in Government securities and this has thus secured to the

State additional source of income in the shape of interest. Surplus balance which could be spared, for a short period is also invested with the Imperial Bank of India Rajkot as fixed deposit for short terms and some interest also is being thus earned. The total invested capital is Rs. 3,48,200 out of which Rs. 62,200 worth of war Bonds etc. were purchased during the life time of the late Chief.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics Medical Relief.

123. There are two dispensaries in the State one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia. The dispensary at Jasdan is in the charge of a qualified and experienced Medical Graduate Mr. Hiralal J. Lala (L. M. & S.) and that at Vinchhia in charge of an experienced hand who is working there for the last nine years. Both the Dispensaries treat out-door patients.

At Jasdan 5503 patients were treated during the year and 3147 at Vinchhia. The total expenditure for both the dispensaries came to Rs. 3,812-4-8, as would appear from Appendix XXIII. In course of time it is proposed to convert the dispensary at Jasdan into a Hospital, with accommodation for 10 beds.

Registration of births and deaths.

124. Appendix XXIV gives the statistics of births and deaths in the Taluka during the year under report. The number of births was 896 against 963 last year and the number of deaths was 1038 as against 659. Arrangements have been made for the proper registration of births and deaths, and the figures are now reliable.

Vaccination.

125. The vaccination department is not entrusted to the State and it is being managed by the Agency Surgeon. The State pays its share of expenses to the Agency on this account. The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 1026.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

126. This department is entrusted to the State since 1915 A D and was in charge of the Deputy Kamdar, a graduate of the Bombay University. The Head Master of the Taluka School at Jasdan works as Assistant Educational Officer.

127. There was one Middle School at Jasdan teaching upto Std. IV and named after the late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar and another English School was opened at Vinchhia the year before last and there are 91 pupils in these English Middle Schools.

There are two girls schools in the State, one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia. The total number of pupils in the girls' schools was 168. There are 12 boys schools (vernaculare) in the State. The total attendance in these schools was 896. Of these 12 schools one at Jasapur was opened during the year under report.

A comparision with the previous year will be found in appendix XXV.

Vernacular education is free througout the State, and the free studentship in the English Middle schools has been raised to 25 p. c.

Library.

128. One library or a reading room has beeu opened by the residents of Jasdan last year, and is named after the Minor Darbar Saheb.

CHAPTER VIII.

Printing Press.

129. There is no printing press in the State and no newspaper published within the State limits.

Paddock.

130. The State owns a paddock where horses of Kathi breed are reared. Expert advice is sought, off and on, with a view to improve the growth and stamina of the horses.

Hospitality and Charity Sadavrat.

131. Jasdan is noted from times immemorial for its hospitality and charity. The latter takes the form of sadavrat to all pilgrims and others passing through Jasdan, Vinchhia or Gadh, as also the Bawas and Sadhus. Instead of infirmary the State has adopted the commendable system of giving at their homes gratuitous relief to the old and infirm and others destitutes incapable of earning their livelihood. Their number is a large one and the charity of the Darbar has saved village begging as also driving such persons to crime which they would otherwise be induced to comit to prevent starvation.

Conclusion.

132. I have to repeat my deep sense of gratitude to the Regent Rani Saheba for her very valuable suggestions and advice from time to time, which made it easier for me to carry out and put into effect her orders on the various complicated problems of the administration and maintaining peace and contentment in the State.

Mr, Chhelshanker Bakshi, the Deputy Kamdar, has displayed unabated zeal and so have all heads of department, and I am thankful to them all for their co-operation.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

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APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Jasdan State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1922-23.

No	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri Esqr.	Adviser to the Regent Saheba Jasdan.	1-4-22	31-3-23	
2	Chhelshanker L. Bakshi B. A. LL., B.	Deputy Kamdar Jasdan.	1-4-22	31-3-23	
3	Becharlal B. Jhala	Revenue officer Jasdan.	1-4-22	31-3-23	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V 1893.)	Spirit of British Laws is observed.		Spirit of Corresponding British Indian Acts, wherever available is applied.
2	The Contract Act (IX of 1872.)			
3	The Evidence Act (I of 1872.)			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler Act.			
6	The Whipping Act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The Penal Code.			
10	The Civil Procedure.	Agency Rules applied this year.		
11	The Limitation Rules.	Enacted for the State-		
12	The Court Fee Rules.			
13	The Stamp Rules.	,,		
14	The Game Rules.	,,		
15	The Cattle Trespass Act.	,,		
16	The Registration Rules.	,,		
17	The Explosive Substance Act.	,,		
18	Animal Cruelty Act.	,,		
19	Gambling Act.	,,		
20	Police Rules.	,,		
21	Salt and Abkari Rules.	,,		
22	Arms Rules.	,,		
23	Revenue Rules.	,,		
24	Customs Rules.	,,		
25	Mortgage Rules.	,,		
26	Rules for the Protection of Agriculturists.	,,		
27	Rules for the Prohibition of Sale of intoxicating Liquor.	,,		
28	The Village Panchayat Rules	,,		
29	The Revenue Survey Rules.	,,		
30	The Rules for Gharbheni Lands in Villages.	,,		

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State, for the year 1922-23.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	...	...	...	...	...	The guns are used for purposes of Salute only.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police Force in the Jasdan State, for the year 1922–23.

No.	Description of Police.	Number.	Pay of Grade	Total cost	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendent of Police	1	25+15	480	0	0	0	0	0	Educated	0	Gets land in Jiwai
2	Jasdan Fouzdar	1	40+12	624	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	
3	Vinchhiya Fouzdar	1	+50+12	744	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	
4	Jasdan Jamadar	1	20	240	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	
5	Vinchhiya Jamadar	1	20	240	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	
6	Writing Constables	4	15	720	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	
7	Full Naik	7	13	1092	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
8	Lance Naik	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ due to revision
9	First class Constables	+ 18	11	2376	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	
10	Second class Constables	+ 53	10	6360	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	
11	Pagi	2	12	288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Arab's Jamadar	3	18	648	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
13	Arabs	29	15	5220	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
14	Swars	25	161–14–9	1943–1–0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
15	Pasaitas & Swars	39	Enjoying lands							0		
				20975–1–0								

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Jasdan Fouzdar	44	55	66	82	64	*82	29	39	35	41	46·25	50·0	48·68	50·0	*Two accused are awaiting trial.
2	Vinchhiya Fouzdar	15	25	15	16	15	*16	8	8	7	6					*Two accused are awaiting trial. In finding out the percentage in columns 14 & 16, the number of persons awaiting trial is not taken into account.
		59	80	81	98	79	98	37	47	42	47					

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State during the year 1922-23.

Name of State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan Fouzdar	14594—0—0	347—2—6½	464—8—0	110—6—6½	3·71	34·72	
Vinchhiya Fouzdar	304—8—0	323—14—0	90—0—3	123—0—0			
Total...	14898—8—0	671—0—6½	554—8—3	233—6—6½			

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23

No.	Description of offences.	*Number of offences.*			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	*Number of persons sentenced.*							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	*Term of Imprisonment.*									Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only	Whipping	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 „	From 3 to 6 „	From 6 to 12 „	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 „	From 3 to 5 „	Above 5 years	Transportation.			
									Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	0	1	1	125	140	~~219~~ 222	63	1	0	30	11	21	0	63	~~146~~ 149	0	0	31	2	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6 were committed to Superior Court.
2	Grevious Hurt	0	18	18																											
3	Hurt	1	35	36																											
4	Dacoity	0	0	0																											
5	Robbery	0	1	1																											
6	Theft by house breaking	1	12	13																											
7	Theft	0	12	12																											
8	Others	1	157	158																											
	Total...	3	236	239																											

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

Number.	Name of Courts	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1922-23*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
		Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan.	160	184	0	82	49	41	0	0	144	172	68	45	49	6	0	4	
3	Vinchhiya Magistrate Court.	52	52	3	11	15	21	0	0	83	50	5	31	14	0	0	0	
	Total...	215	236	4	93	64	62	0	0	232	223	73	77	63	6	0	4	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

Number.	Tribunal	Number of applications.	*Number of persons and cases*																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry		Pending		
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	Hazur Court	8	2	2	6	2	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sar NyayadhishCourt	10	4	4	1	1	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
		18	6	6	7	3	8	4	5	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X

Statement showing the Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the courts of the Jasdan State, during the year 1922–23.

Number	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte,	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	Remarks
																										y.m.d.	
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	2	2	11000-0-0	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	11000-0-0	0-5-18	
2	Nyayanhish Jasdan	13	6	86	68	99	74	93	74	6	0	7471-5-11	0	67	1	~~56~~ 55	9	1	2	...	12	36	9	17	7955-11-8	0-1-16	
3	Vinchhiya Nyayadhish	7	2	93	67	100	69	98	67	2	2	6143-13-8	2	58	7	42 ~~52~~	16 ~~15~~	...	...	...	13	27	15	12	6344-0-8	0-0-25	
	Total...	23	10	180	136	203	146	193	142	10	4	24615-3-7	2	126	8	~~108~~ 97	~~24~~ 25	1	2	1	25	63	25	29	25299-12-4		

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

Number	Tribunals.	Opening Balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1918—19			Remarks.
		1921-22	1922-23		1921-22	1922-23	Value for present year	1921—22	1922—23	Value for Present year.	1921—22	1922—23	Value for present year.	1921—22	1922—23	Value for present year	Within 6 Months	Within 12 Months	Above 12 Months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	0	0	0	0	2	5207-4-9	0	2	5207-4-9	0	1	111-3-3	0	1	5096-1-6	1	0	0	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan...	14	9	2773-14-4	43	44	3655-9-8	57	53	6429-8-0	48	53	6429-8-0	9	0	0	0	0	0	
3	Nyayadhish Court Vinchhiya...	22	29	3958-15-6	66	46	3543-13-8	88	75	7502-13-2	59	75	7502-13-2	29	0	0	0	0	0	
		36	38	6732-13-10	109	92	12406-12-1	145	130	19139-9-11	107	129	14043-8-5	38	1	5096-1-6	1	0	0	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work–Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Jasdan State, during the yaer 1922–23.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases re-manded for re-trial		Cases com promised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hazur Court	1	0	4	1	5	1	5	1	0	0	4602	550	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	y. m. d. 0-5-8	y. m. d. 0-5-26
Sar Nayayadhish Court	2	0	5	15	7	15	7	10	0	5	349-5-11	2893-2-1	1	1	2	4	2	1	0	1	2	3	y. m. d. 0-4-18	y. m. d. 0-1-2
	3	0	9	16	12	16	12	11	0	5	4951-5-11	3443-2-1	5	2	2	4	2	1	0	1	3	3		

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23				
											No mortality
Jasdan	2	10	31	30	41	12·5	11·4	3	× 2373-12-3	0-0-24	× This includes Rs. 1183-8-0 being the cost of provision for the prisoners in British Jails

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of regiseration of documents in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan.	34	39	21	27	10	12	2	0	0	0	1	0	34	39	11890-4-0	40041-0-0	0	0	0	0	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property Rs.	As.	P.	Fees realized Rs.	As.	P.	
Right of immoveable property.	21	7252	0	0	161	13	3	27	22179	0	0	500	12	9	
Immoveable property.	10	4138	4	0	93	3	3	12	16862	0	0	349	8	6	
Will.	2	0	0	0	18	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cash rights.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	1	500	0	0	10	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	34	11890	4	0	283	13	6	39	40041	0	0	850	5	3	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23,

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1922	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on 31st March 1923	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.		Past year	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jasdan State.	...	...	...	...	3549-13-5	3151-9-4	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people and these expenses are borne by the State.

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

State	April 1922		May 1922		June 1922		July 1922		August 1922		September 1922		October 1922		November 1922		December 1922		January 1923		February 1923		March 1923		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of past 5 years		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents,	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents	
Jasdan	0	47	0	0	3	78	6	33	2	19	3	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	17	22	30	2	21	94	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII

Statement as to the prices of staple food-grains in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

No	Articles.	Bengali Sheers per Rupee during March 1921-22	Bengali Sheers per rupee during March 1922-23.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri	6¼	7	
2	Juwari	7½	9	
3	Wheat	6	7	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total	Remarks.
		Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	T		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Rebuilding of the old Zanana Quarters	18801-6-10	...	18801-6-10	...	...	...	18801—6-10	
2	Temple	10120-10-4	...	10120-10-4	...	...	...	10120-10—4	
3	Retaining wall on the River Bhadar	13318-14-8	...	13318-14-8	...	...	...	13318-14—8	
4	Servants quarters in Vajsurgadh	7780—6-6	...	7780—6-6	...	...	...	7780—6—6	
5	Bunds near new Khalawad	244—7-1	...	244—7-1	...	...	...	244—7—1	
6	Irrigation	...	1110—2-9	1110—2-9	...	...	...	1110—2—9	
7	Roads	3909—6-9	2681-14-4	6591—5-1	...	...	...	6591—5—1	
8	New Pucca well in Vajsurgadh	1212—6-3	...	1212—6-3	...	...	...	1212—6—3	
9	Miscellaneous Buildings	...	4142—9-0	4142—9-0	...	...	...	4142—9—0	
	Total...	55387-10-5	7934-10-1	63322—4-6				63322—4—6	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State during the year 1922–23.

Name of State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
				Males	Females										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan	1922–23	9386	10031	541	4461	201	347	104	620	43995	3121	20	92	1450	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

Name of State	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jasdan	...	...	2	7886-9-2	1	33-0-0	...	...	3	7919-9-2	Sale of spirit is prohibited

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII

Particulars of receipts and expenditure for St. 1978 in the Jasdan State (1-11-22 to 31-10-23.)

No.	Receipts			Rs.
	Opening Balance			4,34,292
1	Land Revenue ...	...	...	3,25,896
2	Local Cess ...	...	...	12,696
3	Sale proceeds of land	...	...	3,236
4	Opium Revenue...	...	...	7,892
5	Abkari Revenue...	...	...	33
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats	...	...	2,352
7	Customs Receipts	...	...	23,003
8	Forest Receipts ...	...	...	21,686
9	Judicial Receipts...	...	...	6,339
10	Educational Fees	...	...	880
11	Guaranteed Rights	...	...	949
12	Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...
13	Other Receipts ...	...	...	37,630
14	Tagavi ...	...	...	18,524
			Total...	4,61,116
			Grand Total...	8,95,408

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses	92,380
2	Tribute	12,590
3	Rajkumar College expenses	29,480
4	Extraordinary charges	7,607
5	Administration charges	36,928
6	Revenue Department	25,934
7	Judicial Department	4,288
8	Educational Department	13,393
9	Military (Sibandi)...	...
10	Police	24,926
11	Jail	2,204
12	Dispensary (including vaccination) ...	5,357
13	Agriculture & Forest Department ...	47,610
14	Public Works, Original Repairs etc. ...	58,893
15	City Improvement	14,586
16	Paddocks Stables etc.	40,248
17	Dharmada	19,352
18	Guaranteed Rights...	423
19	Paid in liquidation of Debts	...
20	Miscellaneous	3,541
21	Nazrano	...
22	Purchase of Land	...
23	Remission	5,807
24	Relief Works	...
25	Bardashi	7,200
	Expenditure Total...	4,52,747
	Tagavi Advance	4,985
	Grand Total...	4,57,732

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

Jasdan 2nd April 1923

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of indoor patients.				Expenditure	Daily Average	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Jasdan Dispensary	5503	...	...	...	...	...	2859-3-6	71·4	88 Operations were performed of which 16 were major ones
2	Vinchhiya Dispensary	3147	...	...	...	...	...	953-1-2	52·7	63 Minor operations were performed.

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State, for the year 1922-23.

Name	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year	Present year			Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jasdan State	30633	963	896	...	67	659	1038	379	....	31·43	29·25	21·51	33·88	

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Jasdan State, during the year 1922-23.

Number of Schools		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks
1921-22.	1922-23.		1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	High Schools	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	2	Darbarshri Vajsur Khachar English Middle School and Vinchhiya English School	80	91	76·1	71·2	...	3082—1—10	10310—14—2	
2	2	Girl's School (Gujarati)	181	168	109·7	114·1	...			
11	12	Boy's Gujarati School	811	896	643·2	703·6	...			

Jasdan 2nd April 1923.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

THE ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Jasdan State.

For the year ending 31st March 1924.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL and POLITICAL.

Boundaries of the State.

1. Jasdan is a third Class State in Kathiawar and is situated in the centre of the Province. It is bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the west by the Nawanagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka (Ahmedabad District) and Agency Thana and on the south by the Nawanagar State and Agency limits.

Area.

2. The State exercises jurisdiction over 282 square miles of territory comprising 56 villages. It owns, besides, two entire villages and a Pati in a third village, all in the Dhandhuka Taluka in British India and also a Pati each in two villages under Agency Thana limits.

Population.

3. The population of the State, according to the census of 1921 A. D., was 30, 633 souls as against 29,884 in 1911 A. D. As explained last year, influenza was responsible for the proportionately small increase in population this time, over the last decade.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country is mostly flat but in some parts it is covered with small hills. It is well drained by a number of streams, and the principal among them being the Bhadar, which has its source in the Madava Hill in Jasdan territory. The soil is, in many places, rich. The principal productions are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri, Juwari

etc. The hilly parts in the State yield a considerable amount of grass in places reserved as Vidis which are owned by the State. There are stone quarries at some places of white building stone of good quality.

The climate is very healthy.

Places of Interest.

5. The temple of Ghela Somnath, on the bank of Ghelo River, is a place of some antiquarian interest. It is said to have been built about the time Mahomed Gizni sacked the famous temple of Somnath at Patan under Junagadh and the popular belief is that the stone image enshrined in the Temple is the image or a portion of the image, removed by devout Hindus, from the Somnath Temple at the time of Mahomed's invasion. The Ghela Somnath Temple is regarded as a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and even now attracts pilgrims from distant parts of the province. The Jasdan State has endowed the temple with some land and also a levy called Pali from the Khalas. The temple enjoys the revenue of Vanala village under the Babra Thana.

Ghela Somnath.

Bhoyra.

The village of Bhoyra situated near Hinggolgadh is an old village and is said to have once been an important centre of trade during the Mahomedan period. The hills around show traces of an old wall of considerable extent. There is an old under-ground passage at the foot of one of the hills and the front looks like the habitation of a recluse. The passage is at present blocked up but it is reported to extend to a great distance.

Revenue and Administrative year.

6. For the purpose of revenue administration the report deals with the twelve months ending 31st October 1923 corresponding with the Hindu year St. 1979. In other matters the report deals with the year ending 31st March 1924.

Revenues.

7. The gross revenue of the State for the year St. 1979 amounted to Rs. 4,46,663/- as against Rs. 4,61,116/- in St. 1978. The average revenue of the past five years comes to Rs. 4,44,279/-. These figures do not include the revenue of the alienated lands and of holdings in the possession of Bhayats etc.

Tribute and other payments.

8. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7,950/- to the British Government, Rs. 394/- to the Baroda State, Rs. 2,659/- as Jortalbi to Junagadh, Rs. 197/- on account of Gaekwar Peshkashi for Patna and Rs. 1,148-14-6 for Jamabandhi on account of the Zilish villages of Goraiya, Nana-Matra and

Samadhiala. The annual payment thus made on account of tribute and other fixed charges comes to Rs. 12,338-14-6. Besides this, it contributes its quota to the Agency Falas etc.

The State.

9. Jasdan is a Kathi State. The Kathis claim to be the descendants of Duryodhan of the Mahabharat fame. They acquired, as tradition says, the district of Powar situated between Sind and Cutch. They are said to be the earliest imigrants of Cutch. From there they came to Kathiawar with the Jadeja Rajputs and formed connections with the Vala Rajputs of Dhank now under Gondal. They returned to Cutch but re-imigrated to Kathiawar in 1400 A. D. They drove away the Parmars from Than and established there. At Than they built their ancient temple of the Sun on the Kandola Hill. They remained at Than until 1690 when they were dispersed by the Viceroy Sujatkhan of Gujarat. From Than they imigrated to their present seats. As testified to by Coll. Walker and others, the Jasdan Chiefs were the first to realize the benefits of peaceful and orderly Government. It was fortunate in possessing about the time of Walker and thereafter, Chiefs who were capable of maintaining a strong Government. Jasdan was, owing to its influence and position etc., treated as a State on level with the Second Class States of Rajkot, Palitana, Dhrol etc. Coll. Keatinge, however, in his classification of 1866 placed Jasdan in the third class. It would seem that in thus assigning to Jasdan a class lower than Rajkot, Palitana, Limbdi etc. he was influenced very likely by an apprehension of future disintegration in Jasdan owing to the tribal custom of equal division.

Primogeniture established at the time of Coll. Walker.

10. A reference to the early history of the State and its peculiar and distinguishing features would, however, show that Jasdan has been exactly like a Rajput State. It has long since renounced the tribal custom, prevailing among Kathis, of partition of their estates and introduced the Rajput customary law of impartibility and primogeniture and maintained the system of Bhayats. This conception of the State as a Raj was due to the talents and enterprize of Vajsur Khachar who flourished in the time of Coll. Walker and whose abilities and daring character found special mention in the reports of Coll. Walker. It was he who prevented the disintegration of the State and established himself before Coll Walker's time as the Chief of Jasdan and exercised sovereign jurisdiction over his principality. Colonel Blane in his report d/. 9-7-1831 remarks that there has been no subdivision, the Chief having established a superior jurisdiction unusual among the Kathis.

This condition was maintained by Chela Khachar who succeeded his father Vajsur, and Colonel Jacob in his report dated 4-10-1842 makes a special mention about Jasdan thus "This last has possessed in succession two vigorous Chiefs who by force, wealth and dexterity combined have broken down the barrier of the Kathi's Law of 'Gavel Kind' and maintained themselves singly as Chief of the Taluka." In the tabular statement attached to the said report Colonal Jacob remarks that "the law of primogeniture has been in a measure established in the Taluka although it will probably terminate with Chela Khachar's death."

Recognized by Government when the question went to them in 1904 A.D.

11. The question of regulating the succession went up for the first time to Government for decision on the death of Darbar Shri Ala Khachar in 1904 A. D. They were pleased to decide that the succession should be by primogeniture and to recognize Darbar Shri Odha Khachar as the Chief of the Taluka. The younger brothers have been assigned the position of Bhayats. It may also be noted that the position of the younger brothers of the preceding generations have also been recognized by the Rajasthanik Court as that of Bhayats and the Court has granted them the usual Hak Patraks. The fact of there being not a single Bhagdar or co-sharer in Jasdan shows that though a Kathi State, Jasdan has discarded thoroughly the custom of equal division and that the Ruling Chief has exercised sovereign jurisdiction over his younger brothers as the Rajput Chiefs do over the cadets or junior members of the family. This position of the younger sons was so well established in Jasdan that in the case of Patna holders, the fact of their making payment of the Peshkashi direct to Agency, was authoritatively adjudged as a privilege of the Bhayats but not held to bestow a superior status.

No shareholder in Jasdan State; all younger sons have Hak Patraks as Bhayats.

No risk of disintegration.

12. There would thus appear no ground to apprehend that the Jasdan State stands the risk in future of dismemberment, and as the succession is governed by primogeniture the Chief has the best opportunities of developing its resources to the full and preserving its status and influence as a Raj amongst the Jurisdictional States of Kathiawar.

Jasdan as compared with other States.

13. In regard to area and population, Jasdan is the largest among the third class states of Kathiawar and compares favourably with some of the States enjoying the honour of a salute of 11 and 9 guns.

14. The Rulers of Jasdan are Kathis of Khachar sub-division and the family follows the rule of succession by primogeniture. The late Chief Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar died on 10-6-19 of a protracted illness at the young age of 40. He has left behind him two widows viz. Bai Shri Kamribai and Bai Shri Dhanbai. Bai Shri Kamribai is the mother of all the four children viz. three sons and a daughter. Bai Shri Dhanbai has no children.

The Ruling family.

15. Of the four children Darbar Shri Ala Khachar is the eldest and is 18 years old. Kumar Shri Jiva Khacher second son is 16 years old and Kumar Shri Amra Khachar is 14 years old. The youngest child is the daughter Bai Saheb Ba who is 12 years old.

The late Chief's children.

16. The Regent Rani Saheb was on the look out for a suitable bride for the young Darbar, for some time past. Just as she defied criticism when she sent her only daughter to the Zanana Boarding School at Bhavnagar and thus made a wholesome departure from the old orthodox practice, she, inspite of risking criticism, herself went round to select the bride from eligible young ladies, instead of relying on hirelings or match makers as is the usual practice, with the result that she found suitable brides for not only the eldest son but all her three sons and as a result Darbar Shri Ala Khachar is betrothed to Bai Monghiba daughter of Jebalia Nagbhai of Badhada under Bhavnagar. Kumar Shri Jiva Khachar is betrothed to Bai Sonbai daughter of Vinchhia Popat Punja of Nani Aniali under Jasdan and Kumar Shri Amra Khachar is betrothed to Bai Manibai daughter of Dhandhal Matra Jutha of Karankach under Bhavnagar. The betrothal ceremony was performed at Badhada on 7th February 1924, at Karankach on 10th February 1924 and at Nani Aniali on 18th February 1924.

Betrothal and the young Ladies' education.

The Rani Saheb with characteristic firmness is now taking steps to train and educate the three young ladies, so as to befit them to do credit to the responsible position they and especially the wife of the young Darbar will be called upon to assume in the near future. It will not be out of place to mention here that the Kathis are divided into Sakayats *i. e* landed and Awretias *i. e.* the landless classes and the practice prevailing is that the sons aud daughters of a Sakayat always marry an Awratia and vice versa. This practice will explain that the brides usually come from the landless

class and hence the Regent Rani Saheb's anxiety to give them suitable education and training, so that they may find it easier to acquit themselves with credit in the role they will be called upon to play in their new life.

Their Education.

17. Bai Saheb Ba the only daughter of the late Chief and her cousin Bai Radhabai are reported to be making good progress at the Nandkunwar Ba Rajput Zanana Boarding School at Bhavnagar, and it is hoped other leading Kathis will follow the noble example set by the Regent Rani Saheba and her brother. Both of them have risen superior to the occasion in disregarding adverse criticism and deserve to be congratulated.

18. The three kumars are all being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The young Chief is now in the diploma class and is expected to finish his college education by the end of the winter term this year. He is the Head Boy and an officer at the College and keenly avails himself of this opportunity to learn how to observe and maintain discipline and exercise authority in his own limited sphere. He plays a prominent part as a scout in the college scouts. He is doing very well both in the class and sports and is spoken of well by all who come in contact with him. He shows in him the making of a shrewd, intelligent and appreciative ruler. The younger Kumars are Bhayats and it is contemplated to give them training in special lines, so that they may prove useful to the State and acquire means of maintaining their position and their family independently.

During the hot weather vacation for the last four years thay are sent out on a hill station for a change. This year they went to Kodai with Mr. Turner of the Rajkumar College. Thence they went to Rameshwaram, one of the most reputed places of Hindu pilgrimage. On their return journey they visited Panchgani and Poona.

The advantages of such outing every year are manifold. Apart from improvement in health they see many things and have occasion to observe and become conversant with the habits, customs etc., of people of different creeds and standing. They learn still more about men and things during such long stay in the different parts of India.

During the October vacation Darbar Shri Ala Khachar had been to Sunth Rampur at the pressing invitation of his class friend, the Maharaj Kumar. He was extended a very warm reception and treatment by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and the Maharaj Kumar Saheb. For this Darbar Shri Ala Khachar and his mother, the Regent Rani Saheba, have felt grateful.

19. On the death of the late Chief, Government was pleased to recognize and confirm the succession to the State of Darbar Shri Ala Khachar, the eldest son of the late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar (Vide Government letter No. 4944 of 21st July 1919.) As the rule of primogeniture governs the succession in Jasdan, the younger sons of the late Chief will be entitled to the customary Giras appanage. Under the orders of the Government, conveyed by the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant by his No. 206 dated the 27th January 1920, the Giras will be assigned to them by the Minor Chief after he comes to Gadi and is entrusted with the powers of the Taluka.

Succession of Darbar Shri Ala Khachar.

20. Governmet have been pleased to sanction suitable and liberal allowances to the widows of the late Chief and separate provision has been made for the only daughter as well. As the State pays for the education and all other expenses of the younger sons, no separate Jivai is given to them during their minority.

Allowance to the members of the Family.

21. The administration of the State is conducted by the Rani Saheb as Regent, during the minority of her son Darbar Shri Ala Khachar, with Khan Bahadur Nasarwanji Bezonji as her Adviser.

Minority administration.

22. The introduction of Regency Administration is an unique event in the history of the Jasdan State and the second instance of its kind in this Province, where, the principle underlying the resolution of the Chief's Conference relating to minority administration of the Native States, has been adopted and applied. The Rani Saheb feels deeply grateful to the Government for the confidance they have so reposed in her and for thus fulfilling the last wishes of her deceased husband.

23. It is due, she feels sincerely, to the kind and liberal policy of the present Government and the sympathetic support of the Agency Officers, that she has been given this opportunity of conducting the administration of the Taluka as Regent. She realizes well that she has, as Regent, to bear great responsibilities both to the subjects and the Goverument and that she must render a satisfactory account of the state affairs during the minority of her son. With the kind support of Government, the continued help and sumpathy of the Political

The Responsibility.

Officers, the loyal co-operation of the stateservants and the good will of her subjects, she has been able, it may be stated with confidance, to successfully discharge her responsible duties as Regent and has by introducing the necessary reforms in the Administration for the uplift and benefit of her subjects, tried to justify the confidance reposed in her by Government at the time they entrusted the minority administration to her as Regent. This would seem to be borne out by the bestowal by His Majesty the King Emperor of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal on her, last year, in appreciation of the good work she has been doing as the Regent of Jasdan.

Previous years promises fulfilled.

24. Two more primary new schools, including one girls' school have been opened during the year under report, bringing the total to 18, compared to 9 in 1919, when the Taluka was taken under administration.

All the Kathi boys and girls of educable age have joined the schools as reported last year, and this will have a salutary effect in eventually making primary education compulsary, which is also free.

The temple is finished and has been dedicated to worship in the course of the year. As reported previously the Regent Rani Saheba has with characteristic foresight, set apart a sum of Rs. 20,000/- for its permanent maintenance. The ceremony of consecrating the diety was performed under the advice and personal supervision of Mahamahopadhyaya Shastri Hathibhai of Jamnagar at a cost of Rs. 9,830/- which amount was paid by the Regent Rani Saheb from her private purse.

No farm for sale of liquor is granted, and exemplary punishment in a few cases of detection has had a salutary effect. The Police should however make a greater effort so as to make importation impossible.

In Jasdan and Vinchhia people are given ownership right over building sites. This privilege is extended to all the villages of the state and is appreciated by the people.

Some features of State Administration retained.

25, As previously reported such features of State Administration under the late Chief have been maintained which enable the subjects to get justice done to them at less cost, and more expeditiously and which help to strengthen the feelings of loyalty and devotion in them towards the State and its Ruler and which offer little scope of mischief to the State Officials against the poor subjects of the State.

26. The old system of settling petty disputes and family dissensions out of Court is encouraged and in case any person honestly approaches the Regent Rani Saheba or the Adviser for redress in such matters, reasonable effort is made to settle the matter. In almost all instances such efforts at mediation have proved successful and the poor people are saved the cost and time of petty litigation, besides preserving domestic harmony. In case the parties prefer to have recourse to a court of law they are at liberty to do so.

Encouragement to private settlement of petty disputes and family feuds—.

27. The Kathi landholders whether alienees, Bhayats or Mulgirasias, being of the same tribe and family as the ruling family of Jasdan, have for all these years looked upon the Chief as their patron and have always sought direct relief from the Chief as head of the Kathi family in all *inter se* disputes. The Regent Rani Saheba, being anxious to uphold the traditions of the family and the good name of the Kathis, is always glad to see that their household disputes are settled privately and in case they or their family members approach her for help such help is being extended to them.

Family and other disputes among the subordinate landholders also settled privately and amicably.

28. Similarly due consideration is extended to circumstances which reasonably demand a relief in the matter of recovery of arrears of State dues and no undue pressure is exerted for such recovery. In such cases adequate relief is granted by giving them more time for payment or where necessary the payment is allowed to be made by instalments. In the case of such Bhayats etc., who are unable to pay regularly the charges for school etc, in their village the Darbar makes the payment to the staff on their behalf in the first instance and then after settling the account, recovers the same by instalments.

The old system of recovery of State dues by instalments etc. maintained.

In some cases the school charges paid by the State in first instance and then recovered by instalments.

29. The lower caste people such as Kolis, Vaghris etc., as also cultivators have always had the privilege of approaching the Chief for settlement of inter-caste and family disputes such as restitution of conjugal rights, payment of dowry, diverce and remarriage, excommunication etc., and the same consideration is extended to them now. Such disputes are, wherever practicable, settled amicably by the Adviser personally or through a sympathetic and responsible Officer of the State.

Marriage, divorce and such disputes among the low castes settled amicably.

30. The time honoured practice of maintaining a kitchen for poor low paid servants of the State, including personal attendants both males and females, has been continued during the administration with much advantage. Besides food, they are given clothing and quarters to live in as also suitable cash allowance. The system has the advantage of securing contentment and a loyal adherance to their master.

Food at the Darbari kitchen and house accommodations for the menial servants.

31. The time honoured practice of giving doles in cash, kind and clothing to such of the State subjects as are unable to make a living either through physical disability, destitution or decrepit old age, without invidious distinction of caste or creed, has been continued. Thus many a Purda Lady and men and women who would shrink from public begging and prefer starvation or death to begging get State assistance and gratefully bless the State and the Rulers. The advantage of distributing such doles at the homes of the recepients instead of maintaining a central institution are obvious. This will explain the absence of street begging throughout the Taluka.

Help to the disabled and the poor.

32. The old system of storing surplus grass and fodder is revived and about 57,03,594 lbs. have been stored by last year since the the Taluka was placed under administration in June 1919. The cultivators have also realised the utility of storing surplus fodder for their agricultural stock. They had by the end of last year stored 4,49,74,240 lbs. of their own. Two successive years of defficient rainfall and consequent diminution of yield of fodder has compelled the cultivators to indent upon their stored stock of past years. It is a great satisfaction to state that the prudence of storing grass has been once again vindicated and the cultivators owing to the reserve supply had not to spend any cash or experience any difficulty for fodder required during these years to feed their cattle. In view of the diminished yield of grass etc., it is gratifying that the State after providing for its animals has been able to yet hold in stock 58,91,550 lbs. of grass at the end of the report year and the cultivators have in their possession still 1,81,47,000 lbs. of stored fodder.

Storage of grass.

In order that the cultivators may not be duped by interested persons to sell off their reserved grass by submitting to the temptation of realising high prices for their reserved fodder and thus in the end place them in the false position of having to purchase, at higher rates the fooder, for their cattle during

Sale of fodder outside jurisdiction prohibited.

and towards the end of the summer season, it was found necessary to prohibit the sale of fodder by cultivators, and the sale of all grass outside the State limits. The result was that not only the cultivators were able to preserve their stock of fodder for the use of their cattle but also the non-agriculturists have been able to get the necessary amount of fodder for their cattle in sufficient quantities.

Storage of Juwari

33. Juwari is also stored in pits as it is a grain which lasts longest and is the staple food of the labouring classes. The stock at the present amounts to 19,672 mds. Such stock would be a great asset in the hands of the State in the years of scarcity, when relief has to be provided for human beings, and when apart from high prices the transport difficulties are the greatest.

Veth or forced labour.

34. Veth of all kinds has been abolished throughout the Taluka, and this measure is well appreciated by the cultivators, artisans and labourers alike. For it has removed the main sources of great continuous hardships and disability and it is bound to promote greater cordial feeling and better and profitable application to industry.

Interested and mischievous persons are not wanting even here and some of these would try to scare the cultivators by attributing queer unworthy motives to this benificent action of the administration. The cultivators would seem however to know their own interests better than such meddlesome persons profess to do and their inducement to revert to the old order of things by reviving Veth has evidently failed to secure any support.

Petty levies in Jasdan abolished

35. In the same way the abolition of petty levies at Jasdan by the Kotwal and certain Bawas, Majawars etc. has removed a source of constant petty annoyances and is appreciated by the poor people who earn their livelihood by retail sale of different kinds of articles in the local market.

Sale of liquor prohibited.

36. As reported last year the sale of liquor within the Taluka limits has been prohibited and no license was given during the year. The simple rules prohibiting the sale of liquor provide for deterent punishment in detected cases of illicit importation and has had a salutary effect. The loss of revenue derived from the farm of liquor is considered by the Regent Kani Saheba as trifling compared to the benefit to the poor Ryots who being away from temptation

can now afford to spend the money wasted on drink, after better food and better clothing and, more sober habits, besides, would save them from degradation and vice.

Appreciation by Temperance Societies etc.

It is hardly necessary to state that this measure has been appreciated by the sensible subjects of Jasdan and also by temperance societies and others who take interest in such matters. The all Gujarat Temperance Assosiation's Managing Committee by a resolution at its meeting on 7th August 1923 was pleased to offer its congratulations. The Punjab Temperance Society, Lahore, at a meeting d/ 14th December 1923 also passed a resolution congratulating the Regent Rani Saheba on her prohibiting sale of liquor in the Taluka. An Urdu Magazine the "Hamdam" of Lucknow in its issue of December 1923 has published also an appreciative notice. The Abkari, a temperance magazine published in London has, in its issue of January 1924, referred to this measure in terms of appreciation and congratulations, thus showing that the measure is being appreciated not only by the subjects of the State but by the outside associations both in and out of India which take interest in saving humanity from the degradation to which drink exposes it.

Village Panchayat.

37. The system of Village Panchayat as already reported last year has been introduced in the Taluka under special rules of a simple nature passed in 1921. The experience of the working of this system for the last two years introduced in sleected villages is encouraging and shows signs of healhty growth and success.

Under the rules, the Panchayat is authorised to take cognizance of civil suits upto the value of Rs. 20/- and petty criminal matters dealing with offences such as assault, mischief, drunkenness and voluntary insult. The Panchayat also deals with miscellaneous disputes regarding ordinary questions of easement. It also looks after the cattle pound, the village wells and village sanitation. The Panchayat working in the selected villages appear to be fairly satisfactory. They are doing their work with zeal and tact. It is due to the Panchayats to acknowledge that their decisions have been accepted by the parties and in no case have they availed themselve of the right of appeal which is provided for in the rules. In the matter of execution of Panchayat decrees it is provided by the rules that these should be executed if applied for by the Jasdan Nyayadhish as if they were decrees of his Court. But the Panchayat decrees have all been satisfied hitherto without recourse to such execution proceedings. This is very gratifying and

is the more creditable for the Panchayats as it shows that they have been able to inspire the people's confidence in their tact and impartiality of judgment. It may be noted that the civil jurisdiction of the Panchayat, although apparently limited, practically extends to almost all local claims that arise in a society composed mainly of the agricultural and labouring classes and of people who are of simple habits and have not much of trade dealings.

The Panchayats maintain paid sweepers to cleanse the villages and they with the local school-master are taking a genuine interest in such municipal work. The old dung pits in these villages are either filled in or walled round and little dirt is allowed to accumulate in the streets. The cultivators are enjoined, where possible, to remove the daily refuse to their fields.

That the introduction of Gam Panchayat give zest to the people will be illustrated by the fact that at Nani Aniali the cultivators who were some what backward in sending their sons to school, have on receiving Gam Panchayat decided to impose a fine of Re. 1/- on each of their school going child not attending a school. The fine so levied being utilized for the ameliora- tion of the cultivators themselves. This decision of theirs has had a most salutary effect, as within the year the number of students has doubled, and the cultivators' children have mainly contributed to this increase.

The Regent Rani Saheb appreciated this and other good work of the members of the Gam Panchayat and at the public Darbar held on the occasion of the Birthday of the young Darbar not only openly praised the good work done by them but awarded suitable Poshaks to the members. The public recognition thus made give the workers much encouragement. Their success has also encouraged the Regent Rani Saheb to extend the system gradually in other State villages.

Rules for the relief of indebted agriculturists.

38. A simple set of rules on the lines of Agriculturists Relief Act has been introduced in the State as reported last year. The measure appears to have benefited the cultivators in no small degree and the relief if availed of should go a great way to free them from the clutches of the usurious money lenders. It seems however that some of the cultivators, either through sheer force of habit or apathy towards their pecuniary plight or weakness in resisting the ensnaring tactics of the astute creditors fail to avail themselves fully and properly of the protective measure.

39. In order further to alleviate the hardships of execution proceedings through a court of law it is provided that execution of such decrees should be made through the Revenue department. The procedure adopted is to the following effect.

Execution of decrees against cultivators.

The executing court issues a warrant for attachment of such property as is not exempted from such execution under the civil procedure code as well as the agriculturists relief rules. Once the attachment is made by the executing court the warrant is sent over to the Revenue Officer and he after making necessary inquiries as to the requirements of the judgment debtor in respect of provision for food, clothing etc., of the family and the maintenance of his cattle etc., decides the amount which could be recovered for payment towards the decree and forwards such amount after recovery to the court.

40. The right of ownership of land for building sites was conceded to all the villages of the Taluka last year. Except in towns, the villagers are found slow to take advantage of this concession. Villagers require a lead to begin, and where such leads are given by trades people, be he a Bania or a Mahomedan, the simple villagers follow the lead. It is believed, in course of time, full advantage will be taken of this liberal concession.

Ownership over building sites granted to the State Subjects.

41. The Police Force which was organized nearly four years ago, is being regularly drilled and trained to do their legitimate duties. They are, I am glad to state, doing their work well and efficiently. There are nearly 100 men in the force and they cost the State about Rs. 24,400/-per annum. The work of the Police is detailed in Chapter III.

Police.

That there was no dacoity committed within the limits of the Taluka shows the vigilance of the Police.

42. The Education Department is entrusted to the State since 1915 A. D. The necessary details are mentioned in chapter VII. The service is made attractive by increase in pay, and proportionate contribution towards the Provident Fund by the State. The cost of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 13,785/- compared to Rs. 5,316/- in 1918, which will give an idea of the liberal policy adopted by the Regent Rani Saheb for the improvement of the lot of teachers and the spread of education.

Education.

43. The State has undertaken to contribute an amount equal to that paid by a teacher, towards the Provident Fund. Thus the employee gets double the amount contributed by himself plus the accummulated interest. The teachers are now coming forward to take advantage of this concession and 7 teachers are now on the Roll of Provident Fund, the State contributing Rs. 172-8-0 per annum. The amount will increase with the increase in the numbers of teachers joining the Fund.

Provident Fund.

44. The system of granting scholarships to deserving students is maintained. Scholarships to the extent of Rs. 876/- were given as under:—

Scholarships.

Rs. 20 p. m. to a Kathi student studying at the Arts College, Bhavnagar. This had to be discontinued in the middle of the year as the student did not join the college in the second term.

Rs. 15 p. m. to another Kathi student studyiug in the High School at Rajkot.

Rs. 40 p. m. are given to maintain two students at the Babra Hostel.

Two scholarships of Rs. 5 p. m. and of Rs. 4 p. m. are given to students for further study, including one to a female student at the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot.

Provision for sports.

45. Gymnasium requisites and other necessaries for sports and physical exercise are provided in important schools.

Composite school.

46. The absence of students joining vernacular standars VI and VII has necessitated a change in the working of the Taluka school at Vinchhia The English classes at Vinchhia have this year been amalgamated with the vernacular school which is thus turned into a composite school teaching English upto Standard III in the higher vernacular classes.

Euglish standard V opened.

On the other hand the desire to have local facility for higher standards in English at Jasdan has been met by opening standard V in the local Anglo-Vernacular School. It is contemplated to add standards VI and VII and thus have a High School in course of time in case there is genuine demand for it and in case a sufficient number of students could be available for such higher standards in English.

47. The total number of schools at the end of the year was 27. These include three Private schools, five Madressas and one Jain Shala privately maintained and 18 schools maintained by the State. During the year under report one Boy school was opened by the State at Devdhari and one girls' school at Moti Aniali. The Madressas and the Jain Shala impart purely religious instructions. The total number of students both in the State and the private schools is 1497 of whom 1117 are boys and 380 girls.

Number of State and Private schools

Private Schools.

Besides the above mentioned 18 State schools there are li e private schools in the State as under:—

One each at Modhuka, Bhadravadi and Kandhewalia teaching the primary vernacular course and five Madressas and one Jain Shala or schools imparting purely religious instructions. The five Madressas for Mahomedans are one each at Kalasar and Vinchhia, two at Jasdan and one at Moti Aniali for Khoja children. There is one Shala at Vinchhia for Jains. The total number of students attending these private schools is 307 of which 202 are boys and 105 are girls.

48. As reported last year the Boy Scouts troop has been raised in connection with the local schools at Jasdan. It consists of three petrols with 22 boys on the roll. Mr. Kanji Bhaishanker Mehta worked as Scout-Master of the Jasdan State Boy Scouts, and Mr. Jagjivan Nagji Bhatt worked as Assistant Scout-Master. In order to give the scouts a proper training under expert guidance the services of Scouter J. D. Parekh were requisitioned for a period of three months. Mr. Parekh by hard, zealous and sincere work was able to train up scouts on a fair level of efficiency and during his stay here the scouts were tested in "Tender Foot" and badges were presented to the scouts at a meeting of the local association. The scouts are well drilled and in view of their age appear to play their games with keenness and satisfaction. They have been also trained in flag signalling on the Semahpore system. They are taken out every week for tracking and similar out door work. They have been taken out also on camp duty more than once. Boy Scouts numbering 18 were sent with their scout-master Mr. Kanji Bhaishanker to Bhavnagar where a camp was held for the Kathiawar scouts from the 21st to 25th February 1924. As the Jasdan scouts are composed of boys from the vernacular and anglo-vernacular schools they are relatively

Boy Scouts.

Training under an expert.

Camp at Bhavnagar.

of younger age ranging between 11 and 14 and were not able to compete successfully with grown up and older scouts who attended the Camp from Rajkot and Wadhwan. It was however encouraging to them to have been able to win a prize in knot-tying. Apart from this, their visit to Bhavnagar and their stay in camp has been greatly instructive and inspiring. The little boys as well as their scout-master had a good opportunity to see and learn many things while at Bhavnagar and they evince greater eagerness towards the scout work since their return from the camp and are anxious to avail themselves of another such opportunity to meet and work with their scout brethren of Kathiawar.

Lessons in First Aid.

The local scouts are being taught First Aid lessons by the Chief Medical Officer of the State and the local school masters are also attending this class. In order to sustain interest in the scout movement and to help the boys to progress satisfactorily in their scout work the teachers in the local schools are enjoined to take part in the scout games and it is a satisfaction to state that they have commenced to take a lively interest and thoroughly enjoy the games with the scouts.

School Masters required to join scout games and work.

Inspection of schools by the Agency Educational Officer.

49. The Agency Educational Officer inspected as usual the State schools in July 1923 and in his report to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, has expressed satisfaction at the progress of education in the State and the satisfactory work and thriving condition of the schools he inspected.

Medical Examination of students.

50. In the year under report the system of physical examination of the school children and students has been maintained and the Medical Officer of the State is enjoined to visit the schools and examine the students once every month.

The Revenue Department.

51. The Revenue Department is under an officer designated the Revenue Officer, who is assisted by Vahivatdars. The vahivat of each Tappa or division is done by two joint Vahivatdars, and they, under the guidance of the Revenue Officer, worked fairly well. The Hazur Accounts Officer in his audit memo has made special mention of the work of the Jasdan, Galiana and Bhayati Vahivatdars.

Tagavi advanced after due inquiry.

52. The grant of Tagavi is now regulated by the necessities of each case and such amount is granted as is, after due inquiry, found necessary.

53. Recoveries of Tagavi are made after leaving sufficient grains with the cultivators to last them till new grains come in. It is due to this considerate policy of recovering tagavi that many of the cultivators have freed themselves from the State debt. It is due in a great measure to this policy that very few cultivators now stand in need of tagavi for food etc., and fewer still have to borrow from professional money lenders.

Recoveries of Tagavi on better lines.

Resulting advantages to the State and cultivators.

54. The Revenue Department and the cultivators have now realised the necessity and advantages of getting the Khalas ready early. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that the cultivators and the Revenue Department have this time also exerted themselves well.

Khalas now ready early.

55. It is also satisfactory to be able to state that the Revenue Department and the cultivators have now realised the advisabiliy of keeping clean and neat the floor of the khalas. This secures grain all free from dust gravel etc., and the better quality of grain when offered for sale secures better prices. This is a great advantage to the cultivators themselves in case they are in a position to sell their share or part of the share.

The floors of the Khalawad now kept neat and clean.

56. The cultivators being a proverbially conservative class hesitate long before acting up to better advice before reforming the old time honoured practices of cultivation, manure etc. In Jasdan the cultivators had almost forgotten the utility and value of collecting good manure in sufficient quantities which is all the more necessary owing to the easy facilities for irrigation afforded by the large Tank in Jasdan. Continued and pressing efforts made to induce them to systematically collect sufficient manure and to supplement their want by raising green manure seem now to bear fruit. Some of them raised such manure and utilised it for sugar-cane crops. It is hoped that the cultivators have now realised in their own interest and the responsible officers of the Reuenue Department will take still greater pains to impress on them, the absolute necessity of collecting sufficient dry manure and supplementing the deficiency by raising green manure. To enable the cultivators to use as much manure as is necesssary for the crop and to encourage the systematic manuring of fields it is arranged to supply dry manure to cultivators at very cheap rates. They are also given proprietory right over Babul tress so that they can have free fuel and thus

Collection of dry Manure and raising green manure.

save cow dung for manure, which was partly consumed as fuel. I regret to note that some of the cultivators are misusing the concession by converting the cow-dung saved into cakes and selling them. I would call it perversity on the part of cultivators, for they are not so ignorant, as not to realise the advantages of manuring their soil and when the State affords them the facilities they seem to be loathe to take advantage of those facilities. Orders issued last year against cow-dung being thus wasted by cultivators seem to have had very little effect and the blame rests on the Revenue Department for failing to pursuade cultivators or enforcing the orders.

Tank silt as manure.

57. In the Alansagar Tank at Jasdan considerable quantities of silt are available for manuring purposes. Though nothing is charged by the State the cultivators are found too indolent to take advantage of this silt which is the best manure. They realise that the silt is the best fertilizer and that it renovates the very soil of fields which is their mainstay, but are too apathetic to take advantage of it Education and practical demonstration near their homes would seem to be the only remedy which may be trusted to reconcile them with reformed methods of cultivation, manuring etc.

Santiation in towns and villages.

58. The Municipal arrangements for Jasdan and Vinchhia have been revised and the staff increased with the satisfactory result that the towns are now kept more clean and healthy. In villages greater attention is now paid to cleanliness and removal of filth etc. People are not allowed now to throw or gather dirt and filth on the streets which are cleansed by local sweepers. Manure used to be collected in heaps, at all vacant spaces all about the village streets. This is now prohibited and the cultivators are enjoined to collect the manure and daily sweepings in convenient places. The village wells are also kept clean. Some of the villages now present a more cleanly appearance. The Talatis, Police Patels and Vahivatdars are held responsible to keep the villages clean. One good result of the introduction of Village Panchayat in Galiana and Nani Anali has to be noted that the villagers need little goading to keep it fairly clean.

Agriculture and plantation.

59. Special care and attention is bestowed on agriculture and plantation. The process of raising green manure is continued, and the cultivators are induced to adopt the same. The cultivation of sugar cane had to be abandoned this year owing to scarcity of water but the cultivators now realize the advantage of

the scientific method demonstrated to them and some in Jasdan have adopted it. The mango plantation is thriving, though I cannot say the same thing about Babul plantation. The difficulty is to guard them in their early growth against sheep and goats.

Mangoes, and other fruit trees such as Papais, Bananas, oranges, sweet limes, chikus, etc., are thriving and show a healthy growth.

The State gardens also continue to receive careful attention.

Introduction of Iron ploughs.

60. In order to induce and encourage the use of better ploughs the State has bought 12 such ploughs capable of being drawn bv two bullocks. Ten of these have been purchased by culttvators in different vilages. The practical advantages secured by the use of ploughs in the saving of labour and improved effective cultivation of the soil would, it is hoped, not be lost on the cultivators. In case they are thus able to appreciate the advantages the adoption of such machines could not but be general all over the Taluka.

Public works.

61. Mr. Vanmalidas P. Parekh L. C. E. continued as State Engineer during the year under report and worked with his usual zeal, integrity and efficiency. The temple of Vajsureshwar

The Temple.

Mahadev was completed during the year which has in all cost Rs. 23,000/- nearly.

The Temple is situated just outside the Darbargadh on a central place where the principle roads of the town meet. It is built in purely Hindu style of architecture and the material used being the best Dhrangdhra stone. The building is about 41 feet in height and the special feature is the absence of arches in this structure. It is open to worship from all the four sides, the main door facing the east. There are thus four domes one on each side and each dome is supported by four oblong stone rafters resting on pillars, instead of the arches above the pillars. This building has stone Maddars (ornamental brackets) which are in the old pure Hindu style and which certainly add beauty to the building. Another special feature is the sixteen stone images, two on each side of the eight front pillars. These are stone images done by local workmen and represent the principle ten incarnations of *Shiva* and six represent the most prominent devottees believed to be the incarnation of Shiva namely:- *1 Veda-Vyasa, 2 Markandeya, 3 Kartik-Swami, 4 Shri Shankeracharya, 5 Chanda,* and *6 Batuk or Bhairav.,* The images of *Ganga, Parwati, Hanuman, Ganesh* and the *Kurma* (Tortoise) and the *Nandi* (the Bull) are all of marble.

The floor of the temple is covered with white marble lined with black and the building outside is painted with white (Hubbock's) paint to protect it from the effects of weather and rain.

The ceremony of consecrating the marble Shiva Lingam was performed on 27th April 1923 with proper orthodox rites under the advice and personal direction of Mahamahopadhyaya Hathibhai, the well known Shastri of Nawanagar.

The Regent Rani Saheba has set apart from her private purse Rs. 20,000/- from the interest of which is to be met the cost of the maintenance of the temple and the performance of the usual religious rites, in addition to the paying of Rs. 10,000/- the cost of the consecration ceremony.

Other works.

The stables, Chopat (guest pouse) at Gadh were repaired during the year. Irrigation canals which were being silted up were all thoroughly cleaned and repaired.

The retaining wall on the River Bhadar at Jasdan was extended this year and the new road from the main gate of the Darbargadh was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,524/-. The total cost of the Retaining wall and the road has come to Rs. 22,843/-. The work of the Zanana quarters at Jasdan was continued during the year. A portion has been completed and is now occupied by Bai Shri Kalubai, the surviving widow of late Odha Khachar. Another completed portion is reserved for Bai Shri Dhanbai. It is intended that the whole Darbargadh be completed during the financial year ending 31st October 1924, and the work is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, under the personal direction of the Regent Rani Saheba.

The State Accounts Treasury.

62. The Account staff, trained to the revised system of accouts, which has superseded the old irregular method, is working well. Daily as well as monthly accounts are now regularly posted under the various Budget heads with the necessary vouchers and chilans to support the entries. The double lock system has been introduced and maintained.

Kothar.

63. The State maintains a Kothar and most of the necessary articles including rations for kitchen, prisoners, State animals etc., are supplied from this Kothar. The arrangement is economical as the necessary supplies are drawn from the State's share of Vaje. The grass and fuel are similarly stored, for which separate contracts are given. The system of supplying nothing without a chit (indent) from

the head of the various departments has been introduced and enforced. These chits are checked by the Kothar Controller and nothing is now supplied by the Kothar unless the chit is passed and signed by the Controller. The supplies from the local market or out-side are purchased at auctions held in the presence of the Controller. The traders are required to submit their bills regularly and payment is made to them every month after the vouchers are passed for payment by the Treasury Officer. A sum, sufficient to cover miscellaneous and petty supply bills, is sanctioned as Permanent Advance to the Kothar and payments are now made in the first instance from this advance and it is recouped every month by tendering receipted vouchers to the Treasury. Regular accounts are now maintained at the Kothar and there is thus secured a reliable means to check and test the balance of the Kothar articles, Previously the Kothar did not maintain a balance sheet. The same has been introduced and maintained as recommended by the Hazur Accounts Officer, Kathiawar Agency. The regular books also now contain the account showing receipt, disbursement and balance per each article at the Kothar. The balance is examined, tested and certified by a committee of local traders every month.

Audit of the State Accounts.

64. The Hazur Accounts Officer, Rao Bahadur H. N. Gosalia inspected and audited the State accounts in December 1928, and it is gratifying to note from his remark that he is well satisfied with the account work turned out in accordance with instructions of previous years.

Revenue Survey and preservation of Boundary.

65. Revenue survey of the State villages is carried on by a staff of six surveyors under the direction and supervision of the Head surveyor Mr. Tribhovandas. In all four villages viz. Nawagam, Juna Pipalia, Jasapur and Khandadhar Hadmatia are completed and the survey of Nani Aniali, Gokhalana and Gadhadia villages is progressing.

The State surveyor has also so attend to settlement of boundary disqutes with adjoining foreign jurisdictions.

The Alienees.

66. The ancient practice of alienating lands for service seems to have been extensively followed by the Jasdan Chiefs and the majority of Pasaitas and mounted men and some of the officials are holders of such alienated lands. In the old days whan mutual aid and protection against a more powerful enemy was required, these land holders formed a very useful asset of the state and helped to ward off

encroachment on state possessions. They attended generally on the person of their Chief and performed, as they do now, such service as they were asked to. They are mostly Kathis and are now utilised as soldiers, message bearers, and as guard both in the personal service of the Chief and in the villages.

Demarcation of alienated lands.

67. There is a great number of such alienees in the State and their holdings have been neither measured nor demarcated. Cases of encroachment on State lands by alienees and land holders havecome to light. In order to set this right it is necessary to measure and check all alienated holdings and to demarcate them with boundary marks, and to definitely settle their liabilities and duties. Such holdings are measured, checked and demarcated now in the villages where the revenue survey is carried on.

Botod Jasdan Railway.

68. The State has the right under the agreement with Bhavnagar to purchase an eight anna share of the Botad Jasdan section of the Bhavnagar Railway. This option has now been availed of and necessary intimation to purchase the State's eight anna share and to arrange the working of the partnership so as to effectively begin by 1st July 1924 has been communicated in the terms of the agreement to the Bhavnagar State. It is expected that the Bhavnagar State administration would take necessary steps early in this behalf in furtherance of the above agreement.

Visit of distinguished persons.

69. Coll. W. M. P. Wood, C. I. E., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar paid a flying visit on the 12th October 1923, and had an interview with the Regent Rani Saheb. Coll. Strong, the Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States was encamped at Jasdan with his Office from 12th to 16th January 1924. Coll. Strong had an interview with the Regent Rani Saheba during his stay in Jasdan. Mrs. and Miss Strong who were in Jasdan with Coll. Strong called on the Regent Rani Saheba. An interesting programme of games was gone through by the local scouts, and guests of the evening seemed to have been well pleased with the performance of the little boys. Prizes to successful scouts were distributed at the hands of Mrs. Strong.

Mrs. Wood, Commander and Mrs. Hopkins on and Mr. and Mrs. Turner paid a short visit to Jasdan during the year under report.

70. The Regent Rani Saheba in the summer of 1923 went with her sons to Kodai Kanal. But as the climate did not agree she went on a pilgrimage to Rameshwaram and thence proceeded to Punchgani via. Poona. The milder climate of Punchgani did her much good. Her sons later on joined her there and then the party went to Poona, where the broken arm was again X rayed and expert medical advice saught. It is a relief to be able to say that there is now a notable improvement.

The Regent Rani Saheba's trip to Rameshwaram and Poona.

71. Being near Mahabaleshwar His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with his usual consideration, realising the inconvenience of a Purdah Lady, very kindly offered to present the Kaiser-I-Hind gold medal at Mahabaleshwar, at a private audiance. This kind offer was gratefully availed of and the medal was presented on the 5th June 1923. The Rani Saheba was also received by Her Excellancy Lady Lloyd, on the same day.

Presentation of Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

72. While Rani Saheb was at Amreli on her way to Badhda and Karankach, she received information about her daughter, who was at the Boarding School, Bhavnagar, developing small-pox. She had therefore to change her programme and proceeded at once to Bhavnagar. The State had very hospitably made all necessary arrangements to make the Rani Saheb and party comfortable during her stay of nearly two weeks, and her grateful thanks are due to the Administration for the facilities given her. She was much impressed with the arrangements and working of the school, to observe which she had ample opportunities during her daily visits to her daughter. She gratefully appreciates the devotion of Miss. Singh the Lady Superintendent, who looked after and directed the attendance on the patient, under the advice of the Medical Officer. Fortunately the attack was mild, as the Kunwari was revaccinated and no marks are left behind.

At Amreli and Bhavnagar.

At Rajkot. The Regent Rani Saheb visited Rajkot in September last and paid a visit to Coll. and Mrs. Wood.

73. The birth day anniversary of the minor Darbar Shri was celebarted as usual on Kartak Sud 8. The Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Sunt Rampur was in Jasdan on a return visit to the minor Chief and he took part in the celebrations.

Birth day anniversary of the minor Chief.

74. The occasion was celebrated in Jasdan. An exhibition of different varieties of sugar cane also of Cotton pods, Wheat, Bajri, Juwar, Til etc., produced in the State was held and suitable prizes were awarded for the best samples at the public Dardar held on the occasion. The selection was made by a committee composed entirely of culivators who did their work impartially.

Exhibition of sugar cane and grains.

75. At the public Darbar on this occasion the Regent Rani Saheba was pleased to mark her appreciation of approved services by presentation of Poshaks to State servants and others, herself contributing mainly towards these gifts.

Appreciation of approved service.

76. As the Regnt Rani Saheba takes a keen and sympathetic interest in the progress and working of the Panchayat system in the Taluka she was pleased to present, at the public Darbar, as a token of her satisfaction, Poshaks to members of the Panchayats and thus stimulated their zeal to discharge their duties with impartiality and promote harmony.

Special recognition of Panchayat work.

77. The British Government was pleased on the 1st January 1924 to confer the distinguished title of Khan Bahadur on Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri, the Adviser to the Regent Jasdan State. The news was received by the Regent Rani Saheb, the young Darbar, the officers and the public of Jasdan with feelings of sincere gratification, not unmixed with a sentiment of pride in as much as the honour was conferred after Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri had retired from Government service, and while he continued in the Jasdan State. The occasion was availed of to give him an entertainment by his friends and admirers, when an opportunity was taken to pass in review the various measures of reform in the Administration carried out by the Regent Rani Saheb under his advice, and an expression was given to the esteem and admiration of the Ruling family, the subjects of the state and the officers he was fortunate to command.

Title of Khan Bahadur conferred on the Adviser.

78. Khan Bahadur Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri continued as Adviser to the Regent. Mr. Chhelshanker L. Bakshi R. A. L. L. B. worked as Deputy Kamdar and Sar Nyayadhish; he also worked as Educational officer of the State. Mr. V. P. Parekh L. C. E. continued as state engineer; Mr. Becharlal B. Jhala the revenue officer reverted to management service on 27th April 1923 and

Personnel of administration.

Mr. Ichhashanker P. Upadhyaya whose services have kindly been lent by the Government from the Agricultural Department took over charge as Revenue officer on the 24th July 1923 and is working as such since then. Mr. Suryashanker B. Vaidya District pleader worked as Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate, Jasdan, and as Kothar controller. Mr. R. T. Nikte B. A. worked as Hazur Shirestedar.

The Regent Rani Saheba.

79. The Regent Rani Saheba Bai Shri Kamri Bai has continued to work with unabated zeal and taken sincere interest for the benefit of the state and its subjects and had spared no pains to personally acquaint herself with all matters and questions which in any way tend to affect the well being both of the subject and the state. She has with her usual commendable insight into matters administrative given to the Adviser the support needed in the introduction of reforming and ameliorating measures introduced in the state. More than this it is specially due to her to state that she has evinced a more than ordinary strength of will and displayed a high sense of duty in dealing with persons and questions requiring a firm and corrective handling. The bestowal last year of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal on her by the Government has, she feels, added to her sense of responsibilities of her position and while she gratefully appreciates the honour she feels impelled to still further exert herself for the well being and contentment of all her subjects without in the least shirking from dealing out strict justice to them all.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE OR LAND ADMINISTRATION.

Revenue Administration.

80. The State is divided into two principal divisions or Mahals viz. Jasdan and Vinchhia. Each Mahal is divided into smaller areas for Revenue Administration called Tappas of which four are under Jasdan and three under Vinchhia. The vahivat of each Tappa is done by joint Vahivatdars one of whom has generally been a Kathi. The state owns grass vidis which are managed by two special Vahivatdars. The Revenue Officer and the Vahivatdars are entrusted with purely revenue work and are invested with no civil or criminal powers. They are not allowed to collect directly the revenue dues which are remitted by the cultivators and others directly to the State Treasury under an advice memo from the Vahivatdar concerned.

81. All cultivators are tenants-at-will and they have no right of alienating their holding either by way of mortgage or sale, except for such lands as have been absolutely made over to them for irrigation under wells constructed by them at their own cost.

Cultivators are tenants-at-will.

In order however to ensure the continuity of occupancy rights in the same family, the lands are allowed to be occupied heriditarily by the male descendants of the original holder and if the descendants choose to divide the land in their possession, they are permitted to do so and such divided shares are separately registered in the vahivat books as there distinct and exclusive holdings. The widows with minor male children are allowed to continue in the holding untill the boy attains majority. The cultivators therefore are for all practical purposes secure and safe in their holdings.

But heriditary occupancy secured.

82. The Revenue collections are regulated on the well known Bhagbatai system under which the produce is divided between the State and cultivators. The State takes a fourth share in the monsoon crops and a fifth share in the irrigated crops but Vighoti is levied on such crops as sugar cane, vegitable etc:, Santi vero is also levied from the cultivators at varying rates and is recovered in two instalments. The vaje and vero collection is based on the chokhabhag system.

Revenue collected on Bhagbatai system.

83. There are four irrigation tanks in the State with an estimated maximum capacity of irrigating nearly 22,700 acres of land. The largest of these tanks is the Alansagar tank near Jasdan. It was constructed in the time of late Darbar Shri Ala Khachar as a relief work in the great famine of 1900 A. D. It has a catchment area of 25 square miles and a capacity to irrigate about 11,000 acres of land. The other tanks are the Rajawadla tank, capacity of irrigating 8,500 acres, Panelia, 1,560 acres and Rewania, 1664 acres of land.

Irrigation Tanks.

84. Wells are the other source of irrigation. The State has realised the value of irrigation and besides constructing tanks, given encouragement to the sinking of wells to the cultivators by the introduction of the system of granting the ownership right of the well and 15 vighas of land under it, which he could sell or dispose of at will when he sinks a well with his own capital. This practice does not seem to prevail any where else in Kathiawar. As a further encourage-

Wells.

ment to an enterprizing cultivator he is permitted to sink a well on land in the occupation of another provided the latter is unwilling to do so himself and if the operation is successful, he receives a plot from the other's land of such extent as could be sufficiently watered from the new well. By this arrngement not only the sinking of new well is encouraged but the land passes from the hands of less to those of the more enterprizing cultivators. As the cultivator already in occupation has the option to dig the well himself, this practice is not felt as a hardship.

Ownership granted over 15 Bighas of land to cultivator sinking a well at his own cost.

85. The wells, where tank water is available had been falling into disuse and the cultivators had reduced the number of bullocks. This had the effect of reducing the supply of manure as well as timely and proper plouging of the soil which is getting deteriorated. The cultivators have come to realize the danger and it is now being remedied. In order to encourage the construction of Pakka wells the state is lending by way of Tagavi the necessary money at low rate of interest to the cultivators and if the well is sunk by the cultivator with his own labour or at his own cost he is in such cases granted exemption for one year from the payment of vaje share to the state in crops which he raises by irrigation from this well.

Encouragement to build pacca wells.

86. The cultivators have realised the benefit of raising rich crop like sugar cane and there were 107 sugar cane plantations covering 216 acres of land during the year under report Enterprising cultivators are trying with different kinds of sugar cane and they are being given every encouragement to improve the crop. There are great possibilities for the development of this industry but the question as to which kind of cane produces relatively greater amount of Gud at less cost, has yet to be settled. It appears that Poona and Mauritious promise better results than Sindhi and other local varieties. In order to guide the cutivators by demonstration, the State works an Experimental farm, where Poona, Mauritious and Sindhi canes are raised. The cultivators were taken from time to time to this plantation. They were shown first the method of proper and deep ploughing with Iron Ploughs, the use of mechanical labour for making trenches, the approved and careful mode of sowing, and explained what advantage it had over their haphazard way in a great saving of seed. Then stage by stage they were made acquainted with the system of trench watering covering the cane as they grow up with mounds of earth which protected

Sugar cane.

Experimental farm processes shown to the cultivators.

them from falling on one side, subsequent treatment with sulphate of ammonia followed by manuring with the residue of castor seeds and testing them when ripe and then they were shown how by removing the dirt from the juice when boiled it added to the brightness of the Gud which fetches higher price than ordinary ones.

Inducement to cultivators.

87. Cultivators have taken keen interest in the process and some of them have adopted the system. One realises that these class of men take long to overcome their prejudices and it is decided to repeat the experiments year after year. Perseverance is sure to be rewarded by the universal adoption of the system in the State much to the benefit of the cultivators. As an inducement the the system of annual award of prizes to the best growers, on the birth day of the minor Darbar, was introduced and is now made an annual function to be celebrated on the birthday anniversary. Prizes were won by a dozen cultivators.

The system of Upper wadia cultivation stopped.

88. The practice of allowing state cultivators to cultivate alienee's land has for the last two years been put a stop to. The alienees had suffered most, for, the proportion of their share of vaje compared unfavourably with that of the state. Naturally cultivators neglected the alienee's lands and paid greater attention to State holdings, which also suffered owing to possession of land in excess of what one could reasonably cultivate with the means at one's disposal. The experience of these two years has justified the adoption and enforcement of the step. This prohibition has tended to increase the number of cultivators, bulloks etc., in the State and also tended to improve the lands held by the alienees.

Encouragement to grow Ketki hedges round the fields.

89. The fields are unprotected by hedges with the result that standing crops are exposed to stray cattle, and passers by find it easy to pilfer. Those bordering on country-cart tracts further stand in danger of being cut up by passing carts. The cultivators are induced to put up hedges and Ketki is recommended. It has further the advantage over an ordinary hedge of arresting the washing away in fields besides having a commercial value in as much as it brings in more price than even cotton.

Palas or mud embankments.

90. Owing to the rather general apathy of the cultivators towards taking proper measures to protect their land from being washed away instructions had been issued to the Revenue Department and the cultivators to put up **Palas** or mud

embankments round their fields and thus prevent the constant washing away of the soil. As this practice is not in vogue on this side of the Province, the cultivators as well as the officials failed to take the desired initiative in the matter and it became incumbunt to depute a Vahivatdar on special duty on this work during the year under report, with the result that such embankments have now begun to be constructed, and the cultivators of Jasdan proper have taken the lead.

Steps to improve the breed of cattle.

91. The cattle in this part of Kathiawar were once known for their breed and healhy stalwart constitution. The breed has of late been deteriorating and attempts are being made to improve the breed by the introduction of better stallions. But one is handicapped by the system of any and every kind of pigmy animal being let loose after being branded, which becomes no one's property and which are let loose in the villages and which cannot be got rid of by the villagers without incurring the displeasure of Mahajans who rightly or wrongly attach religious importance to their right to let such animals roam about at will, thrive on the standing crops of the cultivators and spoil the breed of the cattle.

Sale of milch cattle outside Jurisdiction prohibited

92. In order to retain the best breed of local cattle and to guard against depletion of the stock, late Ala Khachar, great grand father of the present Minor Chief, prohibited the sale and export of milch cattle outside the jurisdiction of the state and the practice is still in force.

Special permission for this year to raise crops on exposed soil of tanks.

93. As the rain fall this year was very deficient it was fonnd necessary to help cultivators of several villages by granting them permission as and to the extent necessary to grow in the four irrigation tanks Chhasatia and similar crop on the outlying surface soil exposed this year owing to shortage of water in the tanks. This permission has been extended to such cultivotors who had no wells of their own for raising irrigated crops.

Steps to improve water supply in wells for irrigation purposes.

94. In order further to secure better facilities for raising irrigated crops as also to ensure sufficient quantities of drinking water both for men and cattle wells have been cleansed and also deepened wherever necessary and practicable in the state villages. The village people have been supplied with boring rods and they have been successsfully utilized in securing fair quantity of water in a number of wells.

95. The maintenance of wells is not only necessary as an insurance against famine but continuous irrigation by Tank water has, perhaps for want of proper manuring and excessive use of water tended to the deterioration of the soil. The alternate use of well and tank water has been found to balance the bad effects. To ensure therefore the maintenance of existing wells it is decided not to supply tank water to a cultivator possessing a well unless the well water is properly utilized for irrigation and unless it is shown that an excess supply of water is needed for further irrigation. This had the desired effect and cultivators have during the year under report fully utilized well water for irrigation. They have also seen the wisdom of adding to their agricultural stock bullocks etc., to enable them fully to utilize the well water.

Supply of Tank water regulated so as to induce use of well water.

Number of wells.

The total number of wells, during the year, was 1616 that is 37 more than last year. Of these 1312 are Cutcha and 304 are Pakka wells.

96. In order to help the cultivators to rasie crop by irrigation wherever possible and thus to mitigate the effects of the defficiency in rainfall it was found necessary to supply tank water to cultivators to raise such *baret* crops in their fields as Juwari, Cotton, etc., over and above the crop which are usually raised by irrigation from the tank water. The step has secured to the cultivators far better returns of produce especially cotton than they would otherwise have been able to do.

Tank water for fields.

97. Special attention is being paid to the raising of food grains as they supply food and fodder as well.

98. With the prices of cotton going up and the prices of food grains going steadily down the self preservation instinct has resulted in the extension of the cotton growing area being doubled during the year under report. It is now about one third of the total culturable land, the rest being used for food grains and a proportionately small area for sugarcane and oil seeds.

Extension in area of cotton cultivation.

99. The state used to levy eight annas per santi from the cultivators and the amount so recovered was to form a fund for the supply of fodder to the cattle of the cultivators during a famine. This proved of little benefit to the Ryots. Since the Agency Administration it has been made compulsory on the cultivators

Provision for fodder by cultivators.

to stack surpuls fodder. They having realized the benefit of this system have adopted the same. Last year the fodder so conserved was estimated at 12,36,856 maunds (4,49,74,240 lbs.) in stacks. This year owing to deficient rains and partial failure of Juwari etc., the cultivators had to consume as they had to do last year most of the new stock, and a portion of the old reserve in feeding their cattle. The total stacked fodder thus left to the cultivators upto date comes to 4,53,675 maunds or 1,81,47000 lbs.

Provision for human relief.

100. Until very recently the state used to store Juwari in pits, and this stock was greatly serviceable in times of famine requiring human relief. This system has been revived. As reported last year the total Juwari stored in pits was 19,672 maunds. The new crop of juwari this year was below the normal and it was not possible to spare any juwari for storage. The total amount of juwar stored thus remains the same as last year.

Uncultivated land.

101. As reported last year there is little land lying waste in the State. Such land is situated far away from the village limits and being by the edge of the Hills the soil is poor. Cultivators are not induced to take this up.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

102. Appendix II enumerates the various regulations enacted for the State, and those applied to the State. In the absence of local rules or laws the spirit of the British Indian laws is generally followed by the State Courts.

Military Force.

103. The State maintains no military force and does not possess arms for the use of such force but has five guns of which two are serviceable and are used for the purpose of salute only. (Appendix III).

Police.

104. A regular Police force has been created since November 1919 and the sanctioned strength of the Police is as under:—

1. Superintendent.
2. Two Fouzdars one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia.

3. Two Jamadars.
4. Four writing constables.
5. 86 Constables.

Mounted Police.

105. There is no regular mounted police but the services of 67 horse men are utilized as mounted police. Of these, 16 are called Barigars, of whom 6 are stipendiary and 10 get pay besides land. The remaining 51 serve with their own horses and render service in lieu of land. These sowars do escort duty when the Chief or his family members move out of Jasdan.

Arabs.

106. Besides the regular police and the sowars the State maintains the services of 29 Arabs. They are retained as irregular police and do duty as treasury guards and keep watch and ward at the Zanana palace gates, and the Jamdarkhana. There are also police patels and pasaitas doing duty as village police and most of the latter enjoy lands in lieu of service. As reported last year the old illiterate patels have been replaced by literate and paid police patels.

107. The foot police is not yet adequately and properly armed except for the ten breach loading guns supplied by Government. The sowars carry their own swords and use state lances on ceremonial occasion. Appendix IV gives the required details of the police force.

108. The work of the police department is shown in Appendix V and though it shows a slight improvement it cannot be called satisfactory. There is an increase in the number of offences, and the percentage of conviction for the year under report was 64·42 as against 50 last year. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property this year is 39·3 as against 34·72 last year. It is however to be regreted that the large theft committed in 1921 still remains undetected.

Courts of Justice. and their powers.

109. Since the introduction of the Regency administration the Courts of the State exercise the same powers of the Taluka as they did in the life time of the late Chief as detailed below:—

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Criminal Justice

1. The Magistrate's Court at Vinchhia (powers raised during Agency management from third to those of the second class.)
2. The First Class Magistrate's Court at Jasdan with powers to commit cases to the Chief Court of Criminal Sessions, Kathiawar.

3. The Court of Sar Nyayadhish.

(a) Powers to try offences punishable with sentences beyond two years and upto seven years imprisonment.

(b) To hear appeals from the subordinate Courts.

4. The Hazur Court, (now presided over by the Adviser to the Regent.)

(a) Appeals from the subordinate courts.

(b) Full jurisdiction of the Taluka in Criminal matters.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Civil Jurisdiction

1. The court of the Nyayadhish at Vinchhia. This Court was opened three years ago and hears original suits upto Rs. 500/-

2. The Court of the Nyayadhish at Jasdan hears original suits of the value of Rs. 2,000/- and under.

3. The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.

(a) Exercises the full original Civil Jurisdiction of the Taluka that is, for suits upto Rs. 20,000/-.

(b) Hears appeals from the decisions of the subordinate courts.

(c) Exercises original jurisdiction in Giras matters.

4. The Hazur Court.

Appellate and revisional powers over the decisions of the lowar courts and full jurisdiction of the Taluka in Civil matters.

Appeals to the Agency during Regency.

By Notification No. 65 dated 2nd November 1920 published at page 327 of the Agency Gazette these courts exercise the Taluka jurisdiction as above during Regency, subject to the condition that a further appeal from the appellate or original decision of the highest court (i. e. the Hazur Court) lies to the Judicial Assistant in Civil and Criminal matters and to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, in political matters.

The work of the Criminal Courts.

110. The work of the Criminal courts is detailed in appendices VIII and IX. Duriing the year 212 persons were brought to trial before the First Class Magistrate at Jaadan and 61 before the Secoud Class Magistrate at Vinchhia. Of these

97 were convicted, 97 discharged without trial, 71 acquitted, 3 were referred to the Superior Courts and 5 remained to be dealt with.

Work of Civil Courts.

111. Appendix X gives the details of the original work of the Civil Courts. The number of original suits in the court at Jasdan this year was 49 as against 68 last year and the number of suits filed in the Vinchhia Court was 87 as against 67 last year. Thus the total number of original suits filed in the several courts including that of the Sar Nyayadhish was 136 as against 138 last year.

Execution of Decrees.

112. Appendix XI gives the particulars showing the progress of execution of decrees during the year under report. The number of applications filed in the year was 76 as against 92 last year. Adding the balance of the last year, the total comes to 77. Of these 67 were disposed of. The result thus is very satisfactory.

Appeals.

113. In all 11 appeals were filed during the year. Of these 7 were filed in the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish and 4 in the Hazur Court. All of these have been disposed of leaving no balance at the close of the year.

Extradition.

114. During the year under report no persons wese surrendered to the State on extradition, and none were surrendered by the Taluka to other states.

Jails.

115. There are two lock-ups in the State. Of these one is at Jasdan and the other is at Hingolgadh. This latter serves as an additional accommodation for prisoners who could not be housed at Jasdan. When the contemplated new building on the standard model for the jail is constructed at Jasdan, all prisoners will be confined in one building and the sub-Jail at Hingolgadh would cease. Appendix XIII gives the details about prisoners etc., in the lock-ups.

Registration.

116. Appendices XIV and XV show the necessary details of the registration work in the state. No separate department is maintained for this work. The Deputy Kamdar works as Registration Officer.

Municipality.

117. As reported last year the municipal secretary at Jasdan is provided with the necessary staff of peons, sweepers etc., and they are now doing good work. Vinchhia has been provided with a regular establishment under the supervision of the medical

man there. Sanitation now receives greater attention and the towns look more clean and healthy. The Municipal work is put under the supervision of the State Medical Officer who could well advise in matters of hygene.

CHAPTER IV.

Rainfall.

118. The total rainfall during the monsoon of Samvat 1979 was 11 Inches and 13 cents, that is 6 Inches and 9 cents less than last year and 10 Inches and 52 cents less than the average of the last five years. (Appendix XVII).

Wages and Labour.

119. Owing to General economic reasons the wages and labour continued to be dear.

Prices of food.

120. The prices of food grains though lower than last year, are still comparatively higher than pre-war times. Appendix XVIII shows the details thereof.

Forest.

Stacking reserve grass.

121. There is no forest in the state though part of it is hilly. There are however vidis which supply the state great quantity of grass. The average outturn of grass is about 25 to 30 lacs lbs. For the last four years the State, as reported in para 32 above, stacks reserve grass to be utilized during grass famines. It is contemplated to store grass until the total reaches one crore and when that figure is reached, the old grass will be disposed of and the stock replaced by fresh grass in rotation. This will ensure a sufficient reserve of good grass against a fodder famine. The total grass stacked at the end of last year was 57,03,594 lbs. and after providing for the feed of state cattle in this year of diminished produce the State has been able to hold in stock at the end of the present year 58,91,550 lbs. at its disposal. It may be noted that the outturn of grass this year was more than 50 p. c. less than the normal yield.

Plantation.

122. Waste unculturable land is being profitably utilized for growing Babul plantation. The advantages are obvious both commercially and economically. It supplies fuel to the people in place of cow-dung cakes and thus saves to the cultivators the best ingredients for manure.

It was also noted that good mango trees could be grown in plots of land allowed to remain unused in the proximity of water which could be turned into nice mango groves.

Babuls.

The efforts to sow and rear Babul trees were not being properly appreciated. With some pursuation the cultivators are also induced to grow Babuls in their land and the Regent Rani Saheb has now conferred on them the right of full ownership on such trees. The State has so far succeeded in raising 53,504 new Babul trees.

Mango and other fruit trees.

123. The Mango plantation continued to thrive well. Last year there was a total of 1410 Mango trees both grafted and indeginous. Of these 75 young plants have failed leaving a balance ot 1335, which are thriving and look healthy. Experiments are being tried in respect of other productive fruit trees. The Santras, Mosambis, Chikus, Pomegranates and Bananas are thriving well and a coupls of years hence promise to be a source of revenue.

Trade and Manufacture.

124. There is no manufacture carried on in the State and there is no trade worth mentioning.

Ginning factory and Press.

125. After three years, one enterprizing individual had come forward last year to construct a Ginning factory. He had been given easy terms, by way of encouragement, and one of the conditions was to start a Press within five years. But he failed to erect the factory. Other interested persons are offering to erect a factory but the terms have not yet been settled and no factory could be erected this year. The growth of cotton in the State and the country round is bound to bring in large quantities for ginnidg and with a press, on the spot, traders will find it more convenient and easy to book their pressed goods to Ahmedabad and Bombay. The linking of Ahmedabad by Railway with Botad will give facilities for direct transhipment of goods to Ahmedabad, which could be a great advantage to the traders.

Stone quarries.

126. There are good quarrries of sand lime stone, and even black stone in the state limits and Chunam made here is of an excellent quality. The disabilities due to the imposition of maximum rates of freight on the Botad–Jasdan section of the Railway was removed last year and it seems this would in due course open outside markets for the stones. The Railway contractors have this year taken out some quantity of stone and it is hoped the export of this stone will increase in future.

Public Works.

127. Appendix XIX will show that Rs. 39,628-1-2 were spent on original works and Rs. 6,375-11-2 on repairs, the total cost being Rs. 46,003-12-4.

Post and Telegraph.

128. There is one Post Office at Jasdan opened on 1st July 1919. There is no Government Telegraph Office in the State.

Mint.

129. There is no mint in the State.

General condition of the people and cattle.

130. The health of people and cattle was on the whole satisfactory but for the appearance of small-pox in epidemic form. The epidemic was not severe, though a number of casualities (about 20) have resulted. The timely efforts made by the Chief Medical Officer to re-vaccinate persons residing in affected villages have saved many from the painful attacks of this disease, and re-vaccination effectively controlled further spread of the epidemic both in affected and neighbouring areas and the epidemic was extinct in a few days after the successful compaign of re-vaccination. It has to be noted in this connection that in the course of re-vaccination a large number of persons was detected having escaped primary vaccination, and they too were vaccinated during the epidemic period. The total number of persons thus made immune from becoming a prey to the epidemic was 665, including primary vaccination of grown up people.

Towards the end of the year there was an uncommon increase in diseases of the eye mostly among children and fever among the people, though the season for such diseases is six months later.

Excise.

131. Excise includes Opium, Bhang, Ganja and country liquor. The sale of country liquor is prohibited since November 1921. The rest fetched Rs. 7633-5-4 This includes rebate on opium etc.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

132. The total revenue for Samvat 1979 was Rs. 4,46,663 as against Rs 4,61,116 last year. The total expenditure, excluding Tagavi advances, comes to Rs. 4,18,722 as against Rs.4,52,747 last yaar. The financial condition of the state is satisfactory. Instead of allowing to lie unused balance idle, all available surplus cash balance since the Taluka was taken under management, has been invested in Government securities and this has thus secured

to the State additional source of income in the shape of interest. Surplus balance which could be spared for a short period is also invested with the Imperial Bank of India, Rajkot, as fixed deposit for short terms and some interest also is being thus earned. The total invested capital is Rs. 3,48,200 out of which Rs. 62, 200 worth of war Bonds etc. , wee purchased during the life time of the late Chief.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics Medical Relief.

133. There are two dispensaries in the State one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia. The dispensary at Jasdan is in the charge of a qualified experienced Medical Graduate Mr. Hiralal J. Lala (L. M. &. S.) and that at Vinchhia is in charge of an experienced hand who is working there for the last ten years. Both the dispensaries treat out-door patients.

At Jasdan 5076 patients were treated during the year and 3103 at Vinchhia. The total expenditure for both the dispensaries came to Rs. 5258-13-7 as would appear from Appendix XXIII. In course of time it is proposed to convert the dispensary at Jasdan into a Hospital, with accommodation for ten beds.

Registration of births and deaths.

134. Appendix XXIV gives the statistics of births and deaths in the Taluka during the year under report. The number of births was 1009 against 896 last year and the number of deaths was 610 as against 1038. Arrangements have been made for the proper registration of births and deaths and the figures are now reliable.

Vaccination.

135. The vaccination department is not entrusted to the state and it is being managed by the Agency Surgeon. The State pays its share of expenses to the Agency on this account. The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 1086.

Re-vaccination.

136. Owing to an epidemic of small-pox appearing in November 1923 both in men and cattle, the Chief Medical Officer was asked to re-vaccinate as many persons as possible in the affected villages ; Jasdan school children were first dealt with and almost the entire number in Jasdan was re-vaccinated. Grown up people in some cases manifested a dis-inclination for re-vaccination and after some pursuation it was possible to re-vaccinate a large number persons. The

total number of children and grown up persons re-vaccinated was 373 including all the State servants.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

137. This department is entrusted to the State since 1915 A. D. and was in charge of the Deputy Kamdar, a gratuate of the Bombay University. The Head Master of the Taluka School at Jasdan works as Assistant Educational Officer.

138. There is one Middle School at Jasdan now teaching upto standard V and named after the late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar and another English School at Vinchhia teaching upto standard III. There were 85 pupils studying in the English classes.

There are now three girls' schools in the State, one at Jasdan, one at Vinchhia and one at Moti Aniali newly opened. The total number of pupils in the girls' schools was 275. There are 13 boys schools (vernaculars) in the State. The total attendance in these schools was 830. Besides these there are 9 private schools, Path Shala and Madressas, attended by 202 boys and 105 girls.

A comparision with the previous year will be found in Appendix XXV, regarding the schools managed by the State.

Vernacular education is free throughout the State, and the free studentship in the English Middle School has been raised to 25 p. c.

Library.

139. One library or a reading room has been opened by the residents of Jasdan in 1921 and is named after the minor Darbar Saheb.

CHAPTER VIII.

Printing Press.

140. There is no printing press in the state and no newspaper published within the State limits.

Paddock.

141. The State owns a paddock where horses of Kathi breed are reared. Expert advice is sought off and on, with a view to improve the growth and stamina of the horses.

Training of a riding boy.

142. With a view to give better and regulated exercise to the horses and to keep them in proper form as also to train at home some of the good animals for racing the State farrier Jaswantsinh had been sent to Poona to be trained

as a riding boy under Mr. T. Harrison of Poona and has returned duly qualified as a jocky.

Hospitality and Charity Sadavrat.

143. Jasdan is noted from times immemorial for its hospitality and charity. The latter takes the form of sadavrat to all pilgrims and others passing through Jasdan, Vinchhia or Gadh, as also the Bawas and Sadhus. Instead of maintaining an infirmary the State has adopted the commendable system of giving at their homes gratuitous relief to the old and infirm and other destitutes incapable of earning their livelihood. Their nnmber is a large one and the charity of the Darbar has saved village begging as also driving such persons to crime which they would otherwise be induced to comit to prevent starvation.

Conclusion.

144. I have to repeat my deep sence of gratitude to the Regent Rani Saheba for her very valuable suggestions and advice from time to time and for the confidance she has been pleased to repose in me which has made it easier for me to carry out and put into effect her orders on the various complicated problems of the administration and maintaining peace and contentment in the State.

Mr. Chhelshanker L. Bakshi, the Deputy Kamdar, has displayed unabated zeal and so have all heads of departments, and I am thankful to them all for their co-operation.

Jasdan 7th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1923–24.

No.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Khan Bahadur Nasarwanji Bezonji.	Adviser to the Regent, Jasdan State.	1-4-1923	31-3-1924	Between the dates of Mr. Becharlal's leaving charge and Mr. Ichhashanker's joining his duties the charge was held by Mr. S. B. Vaidya, the Jasdan Nyayadhish over and above his duties.
2	Mr. Chhelshanker L. Bakshi B. A. LL., B.	Deputy Kamdar.	1-4-1923	31-3-1924	
3	Mr. V. P. Parekh L. C. E.	State Engineer.	1-4-1923	31-3-1924	
4	Dr. H. J. Lala L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-1923	31-3-1924	
5	Mr. Becharlal B. Jhala.	Revenue Officer.	1-4-1923	26-4-1923	
	Mr. Ichhashanker P. Upadhyaya.		24-7-1923	31-3-1924	

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Criminal Procedure Code [Act V 1898.]	Sprit of British Laws is observed.		Spirit of corresponding British India Acts wherever available is applied.
2	The Contract Act [IX of 1872].			
3	The Evidence Act [I of 1872].			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler Act.			
6	The Whipping Act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The Penal Code.			
10	The Civil Procedure Code.			
11	The Limitation Rules.	Agency Rules applied.		
12	The Court Fee Rules.	Enacted for the State.		
13	The Stamp Rules.			
14	The Game Rules.	"		
15	The Cattle Trespass Act.	"		
16	The Registration Rules.	"		
17	The Explosive Substance Act.	"		
18	Animal Cruelty Act.	"		
19	Gambling Act.	"		
20	Police Rules.	"		
21	Salt and Abkari Rules.	"		
22	Arms Rules.	"		
23	Revenue Rules.	"		
24	Customs Rules.	"		
25	Mortgage Rules.	"		
26	Rules for the Protection of Agriculturists	"		
27	Rules for the Prohibition of Sale of intoxicating liquor.	"		
28	The Village Panchayat Rules.	"		
29	The Revenue Survey Rules.	"		
30	The Rules for Gharbheni Lands in villages.	"		

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualities.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	...	...	...	...	...	The guns are used for purposes of salute only.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police Force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

No.	Description of Officer.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
					Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By mouey.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Superintendentof Police	1	25+15	480						Educated		Gets lands in Jivai.
2	Jasdan Fouzdar	1	40+12	624						,,		
3	Vinchhiya Fouzdar	1	50+12	744						,,		
4	Jasdan Jamadar	1	20	240						,,		
5	Vinchhiya Jamadar	1	20	240						,,		
6	Writing Constables	4	15	720						4		
7	Full Naik	7	13	1092						4		
8	Lance Naik	0	0	0						0		
9	Firt class Constables	18	11	2376						5		
10	Second class Constables	53	10	6360		1	1			21		
11	Pagi	2	12	288						0		
12	Arab's Jamadar	3	18	648						1		
13	Arabs	29	15	5220						9		
14	Swars	25	161-14-9	1943-1-0						5		
15	Pasaitas & Swars	39	Enjoying land							0		
				20975-1-0								

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

No.	Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Jasdan Fozdar	55	59	82	84	82	*84	39	51	41	+30	50·0	(a) 64·42	50·0	(a) 64·42	*Five accused are awaiting trial. (a) In finding out the percentage the number of accused who were reported last year as awaiting trial & those who are awaiting trial are not taken into consideration. +These include two persons reported last year as awaiting trial.
2	Vinchhia Fozdar	25	23	16	25	16	25	8	+18	6	9					
	Total...	80	82	98	109	98	109	47	69	47	39					

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State during the year 1923-24.

Name of State.	Amount stolen.		Account recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan Fozdar	347-2-6½	882-4-0	110-6-6½	642-13-0	34·72	39·3	
Vinchhia Fozdar	323-14-0	2520-13-0	123-0-0	695-0-0			
Total...	671-0-6½	3403-1-0	233-6-6½	1337-13-0			

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes commited, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923–24

No.	Description of offences.	*Numler of Offences.*			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	*Number of persons sentenced.*							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	*Terms of Imprisonment.*										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 „	From 3 to 6 „	From 6 to 12 „	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 „	From 3 to 5 „	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
									Simple.	Rigorous	Simple.	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	0	1	1	140	151	273	97	0	2	14	21	60	0	97	170	0	0	19	7	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	One was committed to Superior Court.
2	Grievous Hurt	1	14	15																											
3	Hurt	0	27	27																											
4	Dacoity	1	0	1																											
5	Robbery	0	0	0																											
6	Theft by house breaking	0	18	18																											
7	Theft	0	13	13																											
8	Others	0	182	18-																											
	Total...	2	155	257																											

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Number.	Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
					Brought to trial in 1923-24.					*Total.*								
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan.	184	215	4	88	54	66	0	0	172	212	75	58	78	1	0	5	
3	Nyayadhish Court Vicchhia.	52	40	0	23	17	21	0	0	50	61	22	18	19	1	1	0	
	Total...	236	255	4	111	71	87	0	0	223	273	97	71	97	2	1	5	

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	*Number of persons and cases.*																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.* Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hazur Court	6	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sar NyayadhishCourt	11	1	1	10	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	17	3	3	11	9	6	5											

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5000	Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	2	2	1	...	3	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	11388—8—6	y.m d. 2-2-19	
2	Nyayadhish Jasdan	6	0	68	49	74	49	74	49	0	0	4631—6—9	3	45	1	38	9		0	0	6	26	4	13	4631—6—9	0-1-14	
3	Nyayadhish Vinobhiya	2	2	67	87	69	89	67	88	2	1	6062-13-9	0	81	6	67	20	0	0	0	20	59	6	3	6312-13-9	0-1-8	
	Total...	10	4	136	136	146	140	14.	39	4	1	10694 4-6	3	126	7	105	29	2	0	0	26	86	10	17	22332-13-0		

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the Courts of the Jasdan State, during the your 1923-24.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1923-24			Remarks.
		1922-23	1923-24		1922-23	1923-24	Value.	1922-23	1923-24	Value.	1922-23	1923-24	Value.	1922-23	1923-24	Value.	Within 6 Months.	Within 12 Months.	Within 12 Months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sar Nyayadhish Court	0	1	5096-1-6	2	2	3434-1 -0	2	3	8530-13-6	1	2	5524-7-6	1	1	3006-6-0	1	0	0	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan	9	0	0	44	33	2817-10-5	53	33	2817-10-5	53	31	2633-2-7	0	2	184-7-10	2	0	0	
3	Nyayadhish Court Vinchhia	29	0	0	46	41	4189-13-7	75	41	4189-13-7	75	34	3388-11-7	0	7	801-2-0	7	0	0	
	Total..	38	1	5096-1-6	92	76	10 42 4 0	130	77	15538-5-6	129	67	11546-5-8	1	10	3991-15-10	10	0	0	

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work-Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed drring the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average Duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and other wise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hazur Court	0	0	1	4	1	4	1	4	0	0	550-0-0	488-4-0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	y.m.d. 0-5-26	y.m.d. 0-0-29
Sar Nyayadhish Court	0	5	15	7	15	12	10	12	5	0	2893-2-1	977-8-0	1	7	4	5	1	0	1	0	3	0	0-1-2	0-8-14
Total...	0	5	16	11	16	16	11	16	5	0	3443-2-1	1465-12-0	2	9	4	5	1	0	1	0	3	2		

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Station.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jasdan	2	3	36	41	39	11·4	9·14	8	2329-0-7	0-0-16	No mortality among convicts

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of Registration of Documents in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan	39	51	27	28	12	18	0	0	0	0	0	5	39	51	40041-0-0	28706-12-9	0	0	0	0	0

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property			Fees realised.			Number of deeds.	Value of Property			Fees realized.			
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Right of immoveable property.	27	22179	0	0	500	12	9	28	17855	0	0	414	0	0	
Immoveable property.	12	16862	0	0	349	8	6	18	10851	12	9	330	11	6	
Wills.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cash Rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	500	0	0	37	15	6	
Total...	39	39041	0	0	850	5	3	51	28706	12	9	782	11	0	

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement Showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April 1923.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1923.	Remasks
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jasdan	...	...	...	...	3151-9-4	3033-13-9	...	No Municipal tax is levied from the people and these expenses are borne by the State.

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the Rainfall in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

State.	April 1923		May 1923		June 1923		July 1923		August. 1923		September. 1923		October. 1923		November 1923		December. 1923		January 1924		February 1924		March 1924		Total.		Total of past year		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Jasdan State	0	5	0	0	0	20	28	2	79	2	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	13	17	22	21	65		

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to the prices of staple food-grains in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

No.	Articles.	Bengali Seers per Rupee during March 1922-23.			Bengali Seers per Rupee during March 1923-24.			Remarks.
1	2	3			4			5
1	Bajri	7	0	0	8¼	0	0	
2	Juwari	9	0	0	10½	0	0	
3	Wheat	7	0	0	8¼	0	0	

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923–24.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Towards the re-building of the Zanana quarters	17273-11-1	...	17273-11-1	...	...	...	17273-11-1	
2	Completion of the Temple	12523-15-1	...	12523-15-1	...	...	...	12523-15-1	
3	Retaining wall on the River Bhadar	9524—4-9	...	9524—4-9	...	...	...	9524—4-9	
4	Bund near Vajsurgadh	306—2-3	...	306—2-3	...	...	...	306—2-3	
5	Roards	...	2159-11-8	2159-11-8	...	...	...	2159-11-8	
6	Irrigation	...	1288-15-0	1288-15-0	...	...	...	1288-15-0	
7	Miscellaneous	...	2927—0-6	2927—0-6	...	...	...	2927—0-6	
	Total...	39628—1-3	6375-11-2	46003-12-4	...	...	...	46003-12-4	

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Name of State.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs,		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female.	Horses	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	with 2 bullocks.	with 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan	1923·24	× 8995	× 8985	618	× 3257	178	226	92	585	* 37322	3074	18	168	1307	

× The decrease in bullocks, cows and buffaloes is due to three causes:-
1 Small-pox is responsible in some measure.
2 Owing to scarcity cultivators have been permitted to take their animals in places among their relations where they could find fodder for their superfluous animals.
3 Some poor people were permitted to sell their stock for fear of their being started, themselves being too poor to purchase fodder even at the prevailing rate which is as low as Rs. 6 to 8 per 1000 lbs.

* The graziers have not returned owing to deficient rainfall.

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jasdan State, during the year 1923–24.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jasdan	...	...	2	7555-5-4	1	78-0-0	...	...	3	7633-5-4	Sale of country spirit is prohibite

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the particulars of receipts and expenditure for St. 1979 in the Jasdan State (1-11-22 to 31-10-23.)

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
	Opening Balance...	4,31,528
1	Land Revenue	3,28,812
2	Local Cess	11,146
3	Sale-Proceeds of land	1,809
4	Opium Revenue	7,833
5	Abkari Revenue...	45
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats	2,516
7	Customs Receipts	25,583
8	Forest Receipts	20,105
9	Judicial Receipts	8,412
10	Educational Fees	1,031
11	Guaranteed Rights	949
12	Extraordinary Receipts	...
13	Other Receipts	31,975
14	Tagavi	6,447
	Total...	4,4[illegible],663
	Grand Total...	8,78,191

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari Expenses	87,139
2	Tribute	12,079
3	Rajkumar College Expenses	28,182
4	Extraordinary Charges (Donations &c.) ...	26,434
5	Administration Charges	37,541
6	Revenue Department	22,950
7	Judicial Department...	3,708
8	Educational Department	13,785
9	Military (Shirbandi)...	...
10	Police	24,401
11	Jail	2,183
12	Dispensary (including Vaccination) ...	5,096
13	Agriculture and Forest Department ...	45,962
14	Public Works, Original, repairs etc. ...	40,424
15	City Improvement	...
16	Paddocks, stables etc	33,724
17	Dharmada	18,485
18	Guaranteed Rights	436
19	Paid in liquidation of debts	...
20	Miscellaneous	7,580
21	Nazrano	...
22	Purchase of land	...
23	Remission...	3,842
24	Relief Work	...
25	Bardashi	6,751
	Expenditure Total..	4,18,722
	Tagavi Advance	5,904
	Grand Total..	4,24,626

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji,
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded iu the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

No	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Jasdan Dispensary	5076	...	...	...	...	...	4562-13-7	74·9	9 Operations were performed of which 16 were major ones.
2	Vinchhia Dispensary	3103	...	...	...	...	...	616—0-0	55·4	88 Minor operations were performed.

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State, for the year 1923-24.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year.	Present year			Past year	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jasdan	30633	896	1009	113	...	1038	610	..	428	29·25	32·94	33·88	19·91	

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

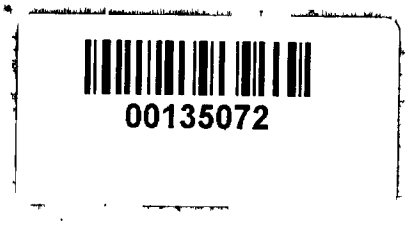
APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Jasdan State, during the year 1923-24.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1922-23	1923-24		1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24	High Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	2	Darbar Shri Vasnur Khachar English Middle School & Vichhia Middle School.	91	85	71·2	67·1	...	2153-14-1	11630-11-6	
2	3	Girls Schools (Gujarati)	168	223	114·1	130·9	...			
12	13	Boys Gujarati Schools	836	882	703·6	718·9	...			

Jasdan 4th April 1924.

Nasarwanji Bezonji
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.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